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Agricultural.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

SHEPARDSVILLE, Feb. 27, 1888. To to Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I thought I would write a few lines to you regard to this sheep business. Last October bought a Shropshire buck, the first one in

Muty, I think. Ever since then I have ard that they were only grade sheep, and the Oxforddown and the Hamp-downs were also. I have heard this from who have the Cotswolds and South-Now it theirs are full blood, what nine? I have been in an argument ever ce I bought him, and I write to you to ttle the question. Please publish this in ur next week's issue. I have taken the er have written for any information

re any trouble or not? They are fine ols, and will their lambs mature any icker than mine? A SUBSCRIBER.

u will get some as fine lambs from this oss on Merino ewes as you can wish. Let onth old, and see if we are not correct. As to Shropshires being only grades that is and Oxfords are known as distinct breeds, and have been for many years. The Oxords, the most recent of the breeds to be cepted as a distinct type, have been recog-All the long-wool and Down breeds have een made by judicious cross-breeding of everal varieties of sheep until a type was eached which was up to the standard aimed reserve that type. This is the history of very breed of domestic animals of any ote, horses, cattle, sheep or swine, except | fraud features of the business we erhaps the Merino, whose early history is ost in antiquity. The Down breeds have ast the same right to be considered thorughbred as any other breed of sheep, and eproduce themselves as closely as any of e long wooled breeds. Farmers have not xperienced any trouble with the lambs bred om Merino ewes. There are thousands of em in market every year, and this spring will see the number largely increased in this State.

THE VALUE OF PURE BRED MALES.

RICHLAND, Kalamazoo County, Feb. 25, 1888. the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

E. F. Knappen, of this town, delivered at stock yards here on February 18th, 82 of his own breeding and feeding, that farrowed from the 10th of May to the of June, and that weighed at yards 29,bs., an average of a little over 354 lbs. were all sired by one boar, a ored Poland-China bred by C. of Richland, and were cut of high Poland-China sows. N. Boyles, of ining Knappen's, also brought 23 logs from 18 to 20 months old; total tht, 10,230 lbs. an average of 444% lbs. ught 40 white pigs farrowed in pril and May, of his own breeding and ng; total weight, 10,750 lbs., being an rage of 268% lbs. Is not this a chance

OCCASIONAL.

The above item shows the great value to he feeder of live stock of thoroughbred ires. In the instances cited above no one will deny that the gain in early maturity saved nearly six months of feeding, if such weights were to be attained, as compared with common hogs. The average age of the first lot was nine months, and the weight attained, 354 lbs., would give an average gain on the lot of about 1.30 lbs. per day. When it is remembered that thoroughbred males are so generally spread over the State, and that nearly every farmer within convenient reach of them, it s really a matter of surprise that so many miserable animals in the shape of cattle and logs are sent to market. They must have etted a loss to their owners, and neither the over nor the butcher wants to touch them. They ought to be boycotted.

The third annual session of the Michigan Dairymen's Association, held at Adrian. Lenawee Co., drew out a good attendance of those interested in this branch of agriculture. The manufacturers of dairy appliances were out in force, and made themselves heard at every opportunity. The Mayor of the city welcomed visitors in a short address, which was responded to by

address, referred to the growth of the dairy interest in this State. He said:

"From these small beginnings the business has spread over the State until now we number over one hundred cheese factories, and as many creameries, and nearly all sharing a good degree of prosperity, and as years come and go are becoming more firmly fixed in the line of mixed farming, as among the safest branches to patronize. In localities where there are no cheese factories or creameries, the farmers in general are awakened to improved methods of feeding, miking, milk setting, churning, etc., and many private dairies command better prices for their butter. Statistics of 1886 show that there are in Michigan 433,000 mi ch cows, valued at \$13,000,000. Equal to the value of all other cattle combined, and 1/4 more than the value of both sheep and hogs. Our dairy products sell for about \$15,000,000, an amount equal to the entire wheat crop, and more than the value of corn."

He referred to the necessity of keeping up the standard of Michigan's dairy products, and said:

"I hope that every dairyman will so manufacture and place on the market his goods, that the fact of their being made in Michigan will be a guarantee of perfectness and honesty. It will surely win in the end. By the most perfect process, try to make othing but clean, fine flavored butter, and by all means make nothing but full cream

Regarding the law passed for the protection of butter-makers and consumers in consequence of the sale of "bogus" butter as

"The national law placing the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes under the control of the revenue department, has been in operation over a year, and we can now form some opinion as to how much the dairy interests have been benefited thereby. It is difficult to complete statistics, as no authentic report has been published. It is calculated that just previous to the law taking substitutes made annually, of this there was shipped to Europe in various forms 50,000,leaving 30,000,000 for home consumption. It is safe to say that the tax has reduced the manufacture fully two-thirds, which would leave an annual home consumption of 10,000,000 pounds, and the amount of 20,000,000 You need not worry one bit about that pounds, which may now be supplied with ropshire ram. If your ewes are all right pure butter, an advantage to the dairy interests of that amount. The internal revenue office reports an income of \$1,083,734 from the tax for the whole time the law has been operative, but the amount will grow licenses to sell at the beginning, would not now. They found that it would not sell so onsense. The Hampshires, Shropshires readily when purchasers knew what they were buying. Of the amount of bogus butter made during the year just past, much ne larger portion went to Europe, but England has now passed laws regulating the sale thereof, even more strict than ours, the manufacture in this country will be still farther reduced, and the export trade of

genuine butter increased in proportion. be a great advantage to butter-makers. en should be on the watch to keep Dairyn at by their improvers, and then inbred to the traffic under the control of the revenue department. An effort is now being made to reduce the tax, which it is possible, in justice to all, should be done. It is the most tenacious in wiping out. I believe all fair-minded dairymen should be satisfied if the imitation article is sold by its right The competition on its merits we

> In reference to the Hatch bill, now a law, making appropriations to States for experi-

He congratulates dairymen in the State that they had escaped the ravages of pleuropneumonia, which had cost other States so much to extirpate, and concluded with some excellent advice as to the management and care of dairies, the feeding of stock, and the intelligent use of the best methods to insure success. The address was listened to with attention, and the suggestions contained in

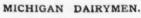
it seemed to meet general approval. Secretary Stowe's report showed a membership of 120, and recommended the incorporation of the Association. The report

was accepted and adopted.

butter," was the first one taken out. Mrs. E. L. Lockwood thought the specks were dry cream, and recommended as a remedy the keeping of a dish of water in the milk room, so warm that steam will es-

cape; that will keep cream soft. Mrs. C. Mitchell said two kinds of specks appear, white and yellow, the yellow on top of the jar, and the white at the bottom,

Mr. S. J. Wilson, of Flint, said use cream-



Mr. S. J. Wilson, of Flint.

President Geo. B. Horton, in his annual

pure butter. President Horton said:

"The operation of the law has proved to

should never fear." mental work in agriculture, he said:

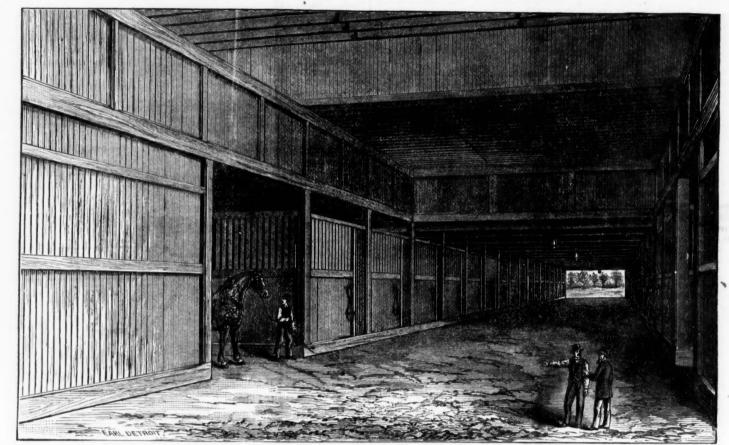
"Dairying is now about the only branch of farming not represented by experimental work at State expense, and no one branch furnishes a broader field for useful labor. Its growing importance now calls for attenon, and the Michigan Dairymen's Association should ask for due consideration of their interests. The national appropriation makes it possible. The principal dairy States all have experimental stations, and some go further, and to impart important information an expert is sent out to visit all the creameries and cheese factories, giving assistance on disputed points, and takg notes as to condition of buildings, utenils, ingredients used, cleanliness, etc. I think such a course must have healthy effect and insure a uniform system of work on best approved methods."

The question-box was then opened, and the query, "What causes white specks in

water was best for stock in winter it was

formed in sour cream.

An Illinois man said that in that State eries and no specks will ever appear, if sixty pounds of ensilage per day. cream is well cared for. Mr. Wilson manu- Mr. Boyd said ensilage took the place of clan, to spread into a general acceptance.



Interior View of one of Savage & Farnum's Percheron Stallion Stables, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Michigan.

they will do most anything. Mr. E. L. Lockwood said the remedy for

white specks was "care." The question of the merits of silos and ensilage was next taken up, and Mr. C. F. with it as compared with other methods of ceeding issues. curing fodder. He said the cheapest way to make a silo is to use the bay, in a barn, and make the sides tight. He uses clover, cut up, and packed tight; thinks it better than corn. After the silo is full, it should better for cows in milk. Some papers advised not to put on weights, but he tried it, and lost half his ensilage.

P. Coller asked which is the cheapest, enlage or cured hay.

Mr. Moore said ensilage is a cheap fodder because so much can be put into a given space. Had put forty-two loads of clover in a bay of ordinary size, converted into a silo, and if clover be well matured, all ess from now on, as many who took out the better. Corn makes better ensilage when ready to glaze.

Mr. Lockwood thought it somewhat costly to get ensilage out of a bay sixteen feet Mr. Moore said he obviated this difficulty

by cutting doors at different heights in the Mr. John Boyd, of Chicago, said he used

corn for ensilage, and his stock was wintered at half the cost of former years. From ten acres of corn, well grown, on rich soil, 185 tons of ensilage can be made. It pays farmers to build silos.

E. D. Dickinson asked if any of the enilage is refused by stock, as in case of hay? Mr. Moore said not. It was eaten up

clean. Mr. Kinney asked if ensilage was good

Mr. Boyd said it was. He fed just before milking. His cows make more butter on ensilage than on other fodder. He In answer to a question, Mr. Moore said it was a matter of conjecture when it was

on ensilage. Mr. W. H. Strong, of Ohio, said he had a silo. His butter was of excellent flavor. He fed before milking. His silo is above ground, and in filling used nearly ripe corn. It took twelve days to fill. After a few feet are put in, let it heat, then repeat, a few feet at a time, and the ensilage will keep better.

S. M. Hamilton asked if corn or clover could be cured whole? Mr. Moore said yes, but if cut much more

can be put in the silo. W. H. Strong said it costs him 21/4 cents per day, each cow, fed twice a day, on ensilage. A cubic foot of ensilage each day answers for a cow.

Mr. Tappan—Is ensilage always hot? Mr. Strong said it is never entirely cool

but warm enough not to freeze. Mr. Tappan said he built a silo last fall, filled it with green corn, and his cows fed on it hold out well. He furnishes milk for the city, and heard no complaint.

Mr. Strong said ensilage-fed cows do not require as much water as those fed on dry In a discussion of whether warm or cold

generally agreed that it paid to warm it. Mr. Boyd said he warmed it to 90 degrees, and had practiced it for five years. Cows will drink more, and consequently give more milk.

cattle are fed all the way from thirty to

factures creameries, and naturally thinks roots, and cost less, being four to one in favor of ensilage, labor and all else considered.

The discussion lasted a little longer, but ment was taken till evening. We will con- really intended, who cannot be reached ex-Moore, of St. Clair, spoke of his experience tinue the report of the convention in suc-

A FINE STABLE. The cut on this page is a faithful representation of the stable recently erected by be weighted heavily, and covered tightly. Messrs. Savage & Farnum, Island Home lighted and ventilated, and the main aisles are of sufficient area to enable them to utilize them as a show ground fortheir horses. The stalls are 15 feet square, all finished in oak, and afford ample room for the largest horse. It is filled with every modern convenience. Feed is elevated by the wagon load, and the lab or of caring for over 200 head of horses, the number now on hand, is reduced to the minimum While the horses are securely stabled, they are not made prisoners, as they can see each other at all times, a point which must have great influence upon their disposition. This stable, and the fine lot of imported horses it now contains, are well worthy of a visit from those interested in horses, and the proprietors extend an invitation to all farmers and stock men to give them a call.

LIMITED INFLUENCE.

I am impelled to the consideration of this subject by the fact, that what seems necessary for the public generally to adopt, ed, is a question worth considering. If a as one of a series of progressive steps, has to wait, and beg and clamor for admission to the popular favor. There seems to be a sort of reluctant foreboding of evil attending a step outside of accustomed paths, and year by year passes and no progress is made. because the proper influence has not been sprinkles ground feed upon it when fed. promoted or presented by the proper persons, or in the proper way. I have seen a farmer could be induced to adopt the flock of sheep hesitate at a gap leading to best to put clover in a silo, but he thought | fresh pasture, fearing that in the pasture was it was best to have it slightly cured. Had hidden some crouching devil, but after a fast as manufacturers are compelled to found that both steers and horses did well | few had safely entered the whole flock was eager to "get there" without regard to the method or order of going. So there are improvements that clamor for recognition which only the few adopt, while the flock graze in short pasture, unwilling to enter

> This conservative propensity is doubtless a safe one to follow in certain cases, for the over credulous are often beguiled into enclosures that are not clover scented fields. but this conservatism should be guided by reason rather than by instinct, and when reason makes the pathway clear, there should be no hesitancy to follow after others who are chewing the cud of content on the new range. So long as human nature is so constituted, those who desire to spread the gospel of improvement must study the forces that have been most successful in overcoming this natural inertness. There seems to be a sort of magneti-m in numbers. or in a mass of people congregated together, and this magnetism can be swayed and merged into a belief that shall be common to each. A speaker who believes in his theme and can demonstrate its value, can usually sow seed that shall grow, with a tap root long enough to hold in the minds | tion, that the bovine species have three, or, of his hearers. New ideas advanced at a farmers' institute get a stronger hold of men than when related by one individual to another. I have known men thus to become sudden converts to an idea, and nonest advocates and practitioners of the new scheme, who had scouted it as nonsense at the first. So that all steps toward reform must first gain the assent of the assembled

There are always a few individuals in every to its distribution to the blood and offal. community who come to the front whenever | When the rumen, or first stomach, is first their bugle call is sounded. But there are filled, or partially so, with the coarser mateusually ten others, equally interested ab- rial, such as steaw or hay, the more compact nothing new was elicited and an adjourn- stractly, for whom the gospel of reform is grain ration does not impact, but becomes thoroughly assimilated with its contents and cept by some upheaval of enthusiasm, that forms perfect digestion. This process in a shall induce them to attend. There will measure meets the demand for the cuttingsoon be scores of gatherings in the State of box, and he was not sure but what it was wool-growers' associations, attended by the better, as it was Nature's way, and it was faithful few, whose influence will be limited axiomatic that her ways were best. On the because of the lack of numbers of those to other hand, cattle that had been off feed ten whom the benefits of the discussions would or twelve hours, as in the morning, have in situation. He startled the disgrantled be greatest. Sheep shearings have become the annual meet of a course of interested ments of feed with which to mingle the there was more money in the two than any Twelve acres of clover, put in a silo, make more feed than twelve acres or nay and better for cows in milk. Some papers adthe finest stable in this county. Many who have better for cows in milk. Some papers adthe finest stable in this county. Alony who have breeders, and the sole benefit to the public concentrated grain ration, and pass it on breeders, and the sole benefit to the public concentrated grain ration, and pass it on other combination on the farm, supplemented the last division without proper preparathese have become too common to attract tion, hence the whole grain and meal so of. attention. Twenty-five sheep men listening to a paper, on every point of which each one is familiar, except perhaps in the manner in which the writer puts things, is getting to be monotonous. Five or six breeders at a shearing, with a slim, shivering conpassed into the last receptacle of the stomtingent of spectators, is a sorry spectacle, ach with but small change in the condition when we consider what an influence ought of the grain, which he would submit was to go out from such an object lesson. It is not altogether satisfactory. useless to speculate upon the causes which have produced such a change in a few years. Formerly a sheep shearing was the center of attraction for miles around. Every shearing table was thronged two or three

deep with interested spectators, who can-

vassed the merits of each fleece and every

animal. The influence then exerted upon

the public, in this important industry, is

lost. Whether a compromise between the

breeders and the public could be effected,

whereby the shearings could be held at a

later period, when the weather would be

more suitable for out-door pleasures, and

the chances for a wider interest be increas-

spring institute could be inaugurated by

every sheep and wool association, where all

questions germane to the whole wool and

sheep industry could be discussed, the in-

fluence going out from it would doubtless

crystallize into something tangible, and be

worth the cost of the gathering, and the in-

convenience of an attendance. If every

highest standards, up to the grade of his

ability, as fast as they were presented, or as

adopt new improvements, farming would

take an advance step at once. This would

improve, not only the farm, but the farmer

himself, and excite in him a desire for that

qualification necessary to influence others.

It is highly gratifying to note the interest

public men are taking in the affairs of farm-

ers. While this tide is at its flood is the

time to make our wishes known and our

WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB.

"When should stock be fed their grain-

in the morning; before or after hay?" was

brought up in the forenoon session as sup-

plementary to the last question in the Jan-

uary meeting. The Club being out in

force, and Mr. Wm. C. Latson's new house

so arranged that all could hear and partici-

pate, while the lengthening February days

ndicated more time, there was a general

W. E. Boyden opened in the affirmative

by stating that this was his present practice

with cattle, and for his reasons for the faith

within him he would say anatomists tell,

and our own observation confirms the asser-

as some say, four subdivisions of the stom-

ach, each of which has a functional work in

digesting food. The teeth, as in some other

animals, do not perform mastication di-

rect, but seem to partially manipulate that

which is taken into the mouth, passing it to

the rumen, where it is saturated with its

disposition to take hold of work.

A. C. G.

Wm. Ball-If we swallow all that is printed in even agricultural journals we must have the digestion of an ostrich or town goat. Cattle were not so dyspeptic or tender as these wiseacres who sometimes air their two-for-five cent wisdom in the papers would make us believe. He doubted there being four stomachs in an ox; but if there were that did not prove the point. At no time were the stomachs of cattle empty that were fed daily; as proof of which he asked how many in going to the stables mornings have found them chewing their cuds? He had made the practice of putting hay and grain before them about the same time and had not noticed any bad results. As to the voidings showing a waste, he would say again what he had tried to impress on their minds in January-study each individual's constitution and wants; not shoveling into them alike a certain fixed quantity of provender without knowing how much they ould take care of. There was nearly as much difference in an animal's capabilities of assimilating food as in mankind. You would certainly not expect all of us to thrive and develop the highest physical perfection on one prescribed diet or quantity. Watch carefully their consumption and preferences and eater accordingly.

Mr. Nowlan considered it the correct thing to always give hay or straw first to cattle, sheep or horses, for even if cattle can be found chewing their cuds in the morning, there cannot be much left in the stomach to mix with the heavy, compact

Mr. H. Dwight said he had spent some time in the dairy regions of New England, and the orthodox plan there was to always ing part, but would—ahem!—divide on the give hay first, and he believed if there was tobacco line with Mr. Ball. on God's green earth men that had reduced the science of feeding to a system it was the New England Yankee.

Messrs, Amos Phelps, McColl and others had always given grain first, without any particular reason other than custom and convenience, and had no particular theory as wished to see answered was, Does it pay to to results from either course, but thought raise stock anyway? He would like to bave the subject worthy of investigation.

disposing of coarse manure, Mr. Otis Cush- and rear a calf to maturity [and have the ing would haul it direct from the stables and spread it on the fields; it was then out of made some very close experiments, weigh-

he way and forwarded spring work. Mr. McColl was inclined to let it lie in well-protected piles, preserving its moisture hog on earth would eat himself up before and going through a partial decomposition so it would be in an available state for plant the food it ate. As to wheat and sheep, food. Dry strawey litter, such as it is when first thrown out, was not the best fertilizer them, but guessed they were profitable only for spring crops, and there was the risk of in connection with other crops and stock. spring rains washing, while much must be ost by evaporation.

juices, returned to the mouth for further Charles Rogers thought these evils were disintegration, again swallowed and forced not as great as punching up the ground by back through its legitimate channels prior

hauling heavy loads over them while wet besides manure in bulk is liable to fire-fang and lose as much that way as the other.

W. E. Boyden thought he could see better results for a longer time when spread direct from the stable, and unless farmers were better provided with shelter than the most of us there was a big waste in the yards.

A. Olsaver had followed both plans, and had not as yet, in point of fertilizing elements, discovered an appreciable difference The point was to get enough.

George W. Phelps was decided as to best results by a direct application from the stable; had thoroughly tested spring and winter hauling, and could tell for years after the difference.

A. J. Sawyer said there was an other advantage not spoken of, viz., that when the ground has been covered in the winter, the spring plowing can be done better and with less motive power than where the ground has been left bare, and is in a more mellow condition.

In answer to the Question Box query, ·When is the best time to sow clover seed?" President Bachus said in his experience on clay soils from the 10th to the 20th of March. Had sowed the seed when in portions of the field there were snow banks, but found no difference in the catch.

Wm. Ball asked if any one had had any experience in sowing on light soils in the

Mr. A. Phelps said he had done so, and had it come up and form three leaves, but it was entirely gone the following spring.

Mr. D. Lyon said one of his neighbors who had a very light soil succeeded once, but thought the winter had much to do with

Mr. Johnson Bachus' paper, "Planning to Make Farming Pay," was a whole cyclopedia of information in a nutshell; the short pithy sentences of which fairly bristled with pointers to all who were in search of huge chunks of wisdom. As a matter of certainty haphazard work took a black eve from the start, and calculation was elevated to the clear head-lands that command the of course with clover. He could raise 25 bushels of wheat as cheap as 25 bushels of ten seen in the marure. He had recently corn by a proper routine after spring crops. read the experiment made by an expert who and realize as much from the straw, with had given cattle meal when off feed some buying grain, as he could by risking the time, and then had them slaughtered two summer draughts on maize. Never would hours after, and found the whole mass had summer fallow unless too far from the barn to manure, and then only to renew the clover. A few cattle might profitably be kept, say cows for their milk and their ultimate end the block. As to the kind of sheep, not wrinkle necks with metallic tags in their ears, or black faces with their bare legs and still a scantier-wooled bellies, but the general purpose sheep that would shear eight pounds of washed wool and would delight the butcher when turned over to his hands. Hire only sober, industrious, saving help by the month, and avoid day laborers. who can at best have but transient interest

in your work. Running around a stone pile or slough year after year was not planning, but taking advantage of a change of weather that interrupted other work, removing the one and draining the other, was planning, and the kind that paid. Hay was the most exhaustive and dearest crop raised, and he would aim to substitute fodder corn, millet, oats, straw, or some of the vine family in place of such large acreage to mowing. To croakers who were yearly sending farming to the everlasting bow-wows, he would say when some of us look back 35 or 40 years, and realize that the then only capital was a planning brain and willing hands, gathering up the little accumulations year by year, aided by that important factor, the bonnie lass who was not afraid to be a poor man's wife, and look upon the homes of comfort, if not luxury, that to-day surround us, and then upon the other picture of those choosing different avocations, measuring their success with our own, we must conclude farming and planning in the long run pay.

Mr. Ball said this was the kind of talk for farmers to listen to. Get into the spirit of your business and you will not have time to croak or grumble. He had ceased to hire men who drank or used tobacco.

Mr. McColl would subscribe to the drink-

Mr. Olsaver believed he could raise 50 bushels of corn with less outlay than in producing 25 bushels of wheat,

Mr. I. W. Williams-If it pays to buy the coarse grains for stock, why will it not pay o buy the whole thing? The question he Mr. Bachus carefully make his figures, using As to the best method of caring for and all the straw, coarse grain, or fodder corn, sale show a profit to the raiser. He had ing and feeding, and could not yet figure out a margin for himself. Believed the best maturity if we figure up the cash value of he was glad to learn there was money in

C. M. STARRS.

A Fenton farmer has fattened and sold 800

"BIG INJUN" 3-WHEEL SULKY PLOW!

Practical, Simple, Light, Strong.

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W. B. PRATT, Secretary,

feities, an inny useed: Barry avraing olar rea; Larry couden cluster wax ist's Belle Tomato; Washington Market Canteloupe; Buist's Great Cabbage: Othello Perfection White Forcing Lettuce; Buist's Mammoth Egg Plant; Chirk Castle Mangel Russian Cabbage, Carter's Lightning Pea; Extra Early Express Cabbage: Mammoth Celery; New Snowflake Corn. For Packet each of entire lot for \$1.25. Send for our Cless on amplication), and see the discounts we offer you for purchases of \$1 and unwards.

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CREAMERY SUPPLIES.

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and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Chegest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Pliers

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PERFECTION IN BUTTER MAKING.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The only 3-Wheel Sulky Plow made

that turns a square corner while plowig

in the ground. Lifts out of the ground

without disturbing the furrow. Also,

full line of CHILLED STEEL AND COMBINA.

TION WALKING PLOWS. Circulars and

\$100

Che Forse.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

FRATVILLE, Hillsdale Co., Feb. 22, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like you to answer the following question, if not out of order: A owns a stallion, and B sends a mare to him early in the season. Afterwards he sells her to C with the understanding that the mare is not with foal. C uses her, finds she is with foal and sells her to E. Now, is E in any way holden to A for use of stallion, not having made any agreement to that effect? There is a great difference of opinion among farmors on this question.
ONE OF THE PARTIES.

The trouble in this case comes from B's mistake. The owner of the stallion is entitled to his pay, and the only party he can look to for it is B, who used the horse. If B parted with the mare afterwards under the impression she was not with foal that was his own error, and he must be responsi-"ple for it. E cannot be responsible if the case is as stated. In some States there is a lien upon the mare for stallion service, and whoever owns the mare at the time of foaling can be held for the amount. But there is no such law in this State, although it would be a good thing for stock men generally if there were. Most owners of stallions state in their bills that owners disposing of mares will be held responsible for the service fee. A case recently decided in the Supreme Court in this State, being something of the nature of this, is of interest to stock owners, A sold a valuable cow to B for beef, under the impression she was not with calf. B bought her because he thought she could be to the farm and get the cow. When he farmer had become convinced she was with calf. B replevined the cow, and started suit for damages. It went to the Supreme Court and B was awarded the cow and nominal damages. The cow had dropped a heifer calf before the case was decided. The fact that the owner was mistaken in supposing the cow not in calf was not allowed to interfere with B's rights as a purchaser, although he got a calf he never paid for.

SENSATIONAL SALE OF A TROTTER.

The telegraphic report of the sale of the famous young stallion Bell Boy, by Messrs. S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, has been confirmed. He goes to parties at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will undoubtedly be placed in the stud. The price paid is reported to be \$30,000 cash, the Michigan owners reserving his use for ten mares by Senator Stanford, at his Palo Alto Stock Farm in California, and is now three years old. He was purchased by S. A. Browne & Co. last year for \$5,000, and the agreement was to complete his track engagements. During the season he won the sum of \$6,500. and finished up with the phenomenal record of 2:26 as a two-year old, the best yet made by a colt of his age. But Bell Boy is not only fast, he is also finely bred and a beautiful horse. His sire Electioneer, is to of At a meeting on February 24th the first the greatest producers of trotters now liver question taken up was "Are farmers doing the greatest producers of trotters now living, and his dam. Beautiful Bells, by The all they can to make the farm pay?" Moor, is also remarkable. Bell Boy and specimens of the American trotter in existence, and are the product of the highest skill of American improvers of the horse. The trotting horse forms a type distinct and as the English thoroughbred, whose blood asserts itself for generations wherever intro-

see this grand young horse going out of the

HORSES FOR THE EASTERN STATES.

For the past five years Michigan has been one of the States relied upon to supply the great cities of the east with horse stock. Buyers have established headquarters at certain points in the State, and from there ship them as fast as a car-lot can be got together. There is a good market for horses of all descriptions, so long as they are sound and useful, whether drivers, carriage teams street railway horses, or heavier horses adapted for trucking purposes. Branch. Jackson, Oakland, Wash'enaw, Calhoun and other counties, are being continually traversed by parties in search of good horses. In the last issue of the Coldwater Republican, we note a report of a recent Waterbury, Conn., and we give a description of the horses included in the lot:

"Pair bay geldings, six and seven years old; weight of team 2,575 fbs. The pair when driven together make a showy team. Pair grey geldings five and seven years old, This team has been driven some time by Mr. Gray on his ice wagon and they will make a good draft team f or a fire engine or the like. fire engine or the like. Pair bay geld-nine years old, weight 2,200 lbs. Pair olack geldings, five years old, weight 2,300 lbs. Five-year-old dapple gray gelding, 18 hands high, weight 1,400 fbs.; a good draft horse and at the same time a good heav Pair black geldings, five years old, weight 2,300 fbs.; a good blocky work team. Bay gelding, eight years old, weight 970 fbs. Bay gelding, five years old, weight 1,000 fbs. Dark brown gelding, weight 1,000 fbs. Brown Magna Charta gelding; eight years old, weight 1,025 fbs Black gelding, nine years old, weight 1,150 Bay gelding, six years old, weight 1,-050 fbs.; a blocky little chunk of a horse. Brown mare, seven years old, weight 980 lbs.; the Geo. Miller mare."

The Republican refers to them as a fine lot, although so varied in character.

THE Prosecuting Attorney of East Saginaw drives a \$500 trotter called Peanuts, which is said to be quite fast. He probably secured him so as to eatch up with his criminal business, which always wormes prosecuting at-

GEO. W. PARKER, of Lowell, Kent County have sold the four-year-old mare May Queen, record 2:241/4 as a three-year-old, to a party in Chicago, who will put her on the track this season. She was sired by Hamilton 1221, | care and time to ever be a profitable fence.

Horse Gossip

MR. ARTHUR SWEET, of Ann Arbor, has a Tremont colt for which he is said to have

MICHIGAN, the thoroughbred son of Leamington, which has been kept at the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Romeo, for some time, has been disposed of.

ROMAINE DALLEY, of Quincy, this State, has sold a yearing colt for \$500. He was sired by De Soto, by Harold, dam by Master lode, and is said to be a good one.

MESSRS. FARRELL & GODFREY, of Parma Jackson County, have purchased a five-year old stallion by Louis Napoleon, dam by Mambrino Gift, for which they paid \$1,200.

S. A. BROWNE & Co., of Kalamazoo, have purchased a yearling colt by Nutwood, said to be very promising, which is probably intended to take the place of Bell Boy.

FARRELL & GODFREY, of Parma, have sold to Carl Hottslander, of Flint, a two-year-old stallion colt by France, dam by Marshall Chief; second dam Onondaga Chief, he by Gifford's Morgan; third dam by the Conant horse, he by Sherman's Black Hawk. Price,

THE combination sale of horses by Woodard & Harbison, at Louisville, Kentucky, closed on Saturday last. Without a single exception this was the best sale of the kind ever held in America, 461 head having been sold, bringing an average of \$401. The entire receipts were \$184,910.

THE suggestion made some time since in Wallace's Monthly that every horse winning money in a race be timed, so as to give them all a record, is generally regarded with favor made to breed. A gave him an order to go by every one but the owners and drivers of horses kept " for revenue only." It would presented the order it was refused, as the certainly result in giving much better races, as it would put an end to drivers working for second or third money so as to save their horses getting a record.

> AND now the Sultan of Turkey has nipped the enterprise of Senator Palmer in the bud, by refusing to allow any more Arabian horses to be exported. The Senator has our sympathy, but there is this compensation: He will always feel certain now that his idea of breeding a great class of horses from Percheron mares and Arab stallions was a grand one. If he had put it to a practical test it might have been a failure.

Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla Regulates the Regulator. Largest Sarsaparilla bottle in the market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Sold by all druggists. Take no other-it is the best.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Co. of Eikhart, Indiana, the coming two seasons. Bell Boy was bred | have no agents. They make first-class goods, ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.



LEBANON FARMERS' CLUB.

Ray Sessions-We must consider labor is not desirable nor profitable on th farm. Ten hours a day is enough for any farmer to work, the remaining time shou be spent in planning and studying agricu ture. Of all the papers I take I enjoy best reading my agricultural papers. Specialties scarcely ever pay the farmer. Not more than one-sixth of the farm can profitably be sown to wheat. The practice which some While \$30,000 is a large sum of money to | bave of selling off coarse grain and hay i invest in a horse, no one doubts that the the poorest kind of farming. Hens and only contingency which will make the in- cows ought to pay the family expenses vestment a losing one is the death of the Good stock and well cared for are very es animal. Given health, and that \$30,000 will sential. Good clean seed is very necessary be liquidated in short order. We regret to Making improvements in stock each year would materially aid to the farmer's profit. Am well aware that being hampered by debt causes many farmers to do differently than they otherwise would. Farmers should be more thorougaly united for self protec tion, and unite politically if necessary. hold it to be every farmer's duty to join and

> Frank Abbott-Farmers can be very much enefitted by taking agricultural papers. H. Winans-Farmers as a general rule don't practice what they preach. Politicians come around during political cam paigns and deceive farmers. They should

belp maintain such a club as ours.

pe more united politically. Jay Sessions-It is true we don't practic as well as we know, but those farmers who rely entirely on wheat must be convinced that it is ruinous to the farm as well as to the pocket-book. Stock and clover are es sentials. Farmers' interests being identical. they should agree on such questions as tarshipment of a car-load by a Mr. Gray, to iff, etc.; but the difficulty is they do not understand alike.

C. Grove-We try to spread out too much For a good many years I have had no political prejudices, but merely look to see what is the best for me. We can't always rely on what is put in agricultural papers, but must experiment for ourselves, and get advice from our neighbors who have been suc-

Ray Sessions-Through the agricultura papers we read the experiments of success ful men in the various branches of farming. harness horse, as he is long necked and I consider the Michigan Farmer a very valuable State paper.

A very nice recitation representing the days of the week was given by seven girls

from Nancy Gillespie's school. Question Box: "Is copperas a practical fertilizer?" C. Grove-Last spring I bought one dollar's worth of copperas, dissolved it in water and poured it around my fruit trees, the crop of fruit was far in excess of any ever before raised on the the same trees. My wife also tried it on her flowers with equally good results. Shall continue the experiment again this season, and wish some of the other members of the Club

would give it a trial. H. Winans-Have used it around squash vines to kill the bugs with good success. "Are hedge fences profitable investments?" F. Abbott-I am well satisfied with mine as far as I have gone. Jay Sessions thinks the MICHIGAN FARMER is correct when it says they require too much record 2:26%, dam by Seeley's American Star. A. M. Willett, of North Plains, has a hedge

of two years' growth, and told him it was a swindle about equal to the Bohemian oat

C. Grove-My father used to have consid. erable hedge fence, but considers white thorn much better than osage orange. "When is the best time to sow clover

seed?" Ray Sessions-After the ground gets settled and then drag it in. M. Messer-I always sow about March 20, and have extra success.

P. Abbott-There is considerable land that keeps wet too late for dragging it in. H. Winans has generally waited too long; thinks March 20 about the proper time. Jay Sessions has generally been in favor of late sowing and dragging, but on many farms this cannot be practiced, so shall sow

in March. C. Grove always has success and sows in March.

"Should farmers' supper hour in summer be at five or six o'clock?" Jay Sessions-1 consider it cruelty to animals when a man leaves his team in the field and goes and gets his five o'clock supper, and then works them until sundown without drink or anything to eat. Six o'clock should be the supper hour, and then the team be brought to the barn, unless it may be in harvesting when it seems necessary to put in extra hours.

Mrs. Sage-I think farmers should turn out from the field soon enough so they can get the chores done up before it gets too late, and not keep the women folks until eight or nine o'clock washing up milk dishes.

Paper, "The Prohibitionist," was read y Miss Orpha Freeman.

Programme for March 9: Music; miscellaneous business; recitation, 1rma Sessions; Should Agriculture be Taught in our Common Schools?" Mile Grove: intermission: music; question box; recitation, Jay Rogers 'Household Conveniences.' Mrs. Cynthia Abbott; paper, Fred Brooks; music. JAY SESSIONS, Sec'y.

Saving Labor in Potato Culture.

Henry Ives, in the N. Y. Tribune, writing on the above subject, says:

The best tool 1 ever found for marking was made by attaching a pole to a two and one-half by six inch plank with something into the plank. This adapts itself to the work and gives a better movement to the earth than the common rigid teeth. It can be made for any number of rows and the teeth easily changed to make them any given width apart; the two and one-half or three inch teeth being better for this purpose than the common harrow tooth in market. I prefer to use three teeth of a one-horse and four for a two-horse marker, as the teeth will then so follow the horse's tracks as to obliterate them; and if the field is to be it leaves the first marking plainly visible. erally conceded at the same time that a larg- , them. er yield is obtained by planting in drills. But much of the labor of raising early Most of the advantages of check-rowing will broilers may be saved by making proper ar eed be dropped in the rows made by the of failures with h first marking of the field, it will insure alike, as some are against the uneven or zig-zag stand of the nervous and excitate plants in the rows which cross these. As quiet hen makes to the seed, it should, if possible, be kept settles often in order

insure a pretty perfect stand of potatoes.

for himself. At any rate, the seed should be covered to a good depth, say five or six to have them grow in at first. If covered with a machine it is no extra trouble to cover to this depth, and the seed seems to do just as well under it at the first. After about two weeks, and before the potatoes come up, drag these ridges with a light harrow, which will reduce the covering and leave a bed of fresh, well-tilled earth for the plants to come up in, and will prove equal to the best first hoeing that could be given, and will also most thoroughly dispose of the first crop of weeds in these potato rows. Thus dragging them once or twice more be fore the plants are over three or four inches high will generally give clean culture with out weeds in the hills, and without hand tillage. It will be seen that this plan of dragging, when properly carried out, is attended by such a great saving of labor and expense as to make it an important item in potate culture. After this a few times crossing and re-crossing (if in check-rows) with the corn cultivator and later with the hingewinged shovel-plow to properly hill them up in laying them by for the season, will ensure clean tillage. This shovel-plow tillage can be continued with profit regardless of the "old wives" falseism about stopping when the plants begin to blossom-until the crop has nearly matured, as it leaves a clean crop of potatoes only. When the potatoes are dug and the vines raked off, such a potato ground offers as good a seed-bed for an- then a mess of soft food twice a day will be other crop as if it had been summer-fallowed instead. Very few farmers now dig by hand, although no perfect digger has yet apeared. But if conditions be favorable, with freedom from weeds, and the soil so friable as the above system of tillage is likely to make it, then many of the diggers will prove

The value of chemical fertilizers manufactured and imported in 1880 is set at thirty-one

a great help in the harvesting, the most la

orious work connected with potato culture

The foregoing is of our practice here, but as

wish we might hear from them too, that we

learn from one another, through the

methods are different in other sections

Agricultural Items.

SIX HUNDRED pounds of bone meal and twenty bushels of unleached wood ashes make an excellent substitute for barnyard

BARLEY is largely used in California as food for horses. It is also used largely in Egypt, and among the Arabs, and it is said is one secret of the excellence of their horses.

At the Iowa college farm, the 82 acres of equivalent of 65 tons of prime clover and imothy hay, according to President Chamberlain. But the drouth operated to prevent a good growth of hav, so that the corn was really a very profitable food.

THE Holland creamery claims to have made the largest record of any creamery in the State for 1887; over 185,000 pounds of butter were made. Farmers who sent their milk to Picketts' cheese factory in Allegan County three cows paid \$57 each.

A COMMISSION appointed by the French Government to ascertain how much salt ought to be given to domestic animals, recom. nended as a daily allowance for a milch cov or ox, 2 oz ; for a fattening stall-fed ox, 2½ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; for a fattening pig, 1 to 2 ozs.; for a ean sheep, 1/2 to 3/4 of an oz.; for a horse, donkey or mule, 1 oz.

AT the South Haven Farmers' Institute, breed for mutton, take the Shropshire; if for wool, take the Merino. Although I have Shropshire sheep I am still doubtful if the fine wool sheep is not the most profitable, all things considered. We are not overstocked with wool when we import from ninety to one hundred million pounds of fine woo each year."

THE Indiana Farmer calls attention to the fact that, "though Henry George's land-reform is built upon the theory that the ten dency of real estate in this country, is to ac cumulate in the hands of a few, to the privation of the many, the average size of farms in the United States is decreasing. Though the number of farms has rapidly increased and the area under tillage nearly doubled, the census reports show that in 1850 the average size of farms was 203 acres, and in 1880, 134 acres." This estimate includes the arge farms for handles, and bolting some spring teeth of the Northwest, owned and operated by capitalists.

The Poultry Pard.

Raising Early Broilers.

The work of hatching chickens is usually deferred until after the winter has passed and warmer weather appears, but the largcross-marked this is found very essential as est profits are secured from early operations. Many persons seek to avoid the extra care Although drill planting is practiced almost required during severe weather, but it is the universally, yet in this region check row labor that is really paid for when the chicks planting is more common. Many assert are sold. Remove all obstacles and the sup-(and with good reason) that crossing the ply of early broilers would be greater than rows with the horse tillage will insure clean the demand, with prices correspondingly culture with less hard work, than can be low. In all cases it must be considered that secured with the drill system, it being gen- to realize the highest prices one must earn

way. It is here that many farmers fail. If of incubator and prooder methods, as the the marking be done both ways complete majority of readers are not famillar with before beginning to drop the seed, and the their use, but to exalain some of the cause ns. All hens are not miet, while others are In cold weather the free from sprouting before using, and for which is the most important matter in rais. the late planting the potatoes that have been ing them, warmth being more essential than suried or kept in pits are much the best, food, though the latter should not be over-Potatoes are usually cut so as to give two looked. A hen will provide warmth for a or three eyes to a piece and one piece for a large brood in summer, but she cannot do hill. This cutting is often done several it in March. How often it happens that days before planting, some planters claim- thirteen eggs are placed under a hen, she ing that the seed is improved under such hatches perhaps ten, and raises five. The management; but this course is attended number in a broad raised to a marketable with so much risk that many of the largest age seldom equals one-half of all that hatch planters now will only cut the seed as it is The hen can hover the chicks when they planted. Then as the freshly cut seed is are very small, but, as they grow, a few well planted in the rresh-worked soil it will must take their chances on the outside. The result is that on some cold night they perish. In covering, no one in these days covers or become so thoroughly chilled as to gradu with the hoe, but either with some of the ally droop and die. A young chick just out many tools in the market for this purpose of the shell is almost entirely unprotected, or with some implement the planter makes its down being of little service, and the proper temperature for it the first forty-eight hours is at least ninety degrees, and even inches, and leave twice as Ligh a ridge of one hundred degrees is not too warm. If earth over them as the planter would want the hen is not kept in a warm place she cannot impart this warmth, as there are cold currents along the ground. If there are one or two chicks stronger than the others they will induce the hen to follow them, the result being that the weaker ones suffer because the mother will not hover for them. No amount of food will compensate for this lack of warmth, and if the chicks do not perish they become stunted. There is no necessity for this loss of chicks in a brood. In the first place ten eggs are enough for : hen to cover in cold weather, and in the next, eight chicks make a sufficiently large brood for her to manage. More chicks can be raised from a small brood than from a large one, and to insure success in cold weather the hen and brood must be protected, as well as confined to a small space until the chicks are feathered. A death-trap to the chicks is the water-fountain. Dampness is fatal to young chicks, and they should never be allowed to more than get their beaks in the water. Paddling through a saucer, or turning over a cup of water, thus wetting the run, is dangerous. They should be fed every two hours, after they have been a day out of the shell, on bread crumbs and milk, with granulated oatmeal kept con stantly before them. In a short time they will eat screenings and cracked corn, and then wheat. As soon as they begin to eat wheat the greater difficulty will be over, as sufficient. Even until chicks are two months old they require being kept warm. If these

conditions are complied with, the extra prices obtained from early chicks will more than compensate for the extra care given .f6-m5-a2-a30 American Agricultnrtst. MR. WM. WILLS, of Capac, St. Clair Co.,

IT will be of interest to our readers know that there is now a market for all the quills that are plucked from the turkey.

wants to purchase some Black Spanish

hens. Those having them for sale can ad-

dress him as above, P. O. Box 177.

Until recently the demand for turkey quills has been confined to the tail feathers, and those growing upon the second and third joints of the wing, and having full plumage on both sides of the quills. These have been in demand for the manufacture of feather dusters. The manufacture of the new elastic bone, "featherbone," now creates a demand for all the large quills from the turkey, and from the wing of the goose, so that our readers are perfectly safe in saving them, as there will be a continuous marcorn which were put into s silo, gave the ket for them. The only "featherbone"

THE Farmers' Home Journal says the true way of noticing the value of an incu bator depends upon a great many circumstances. Because it may be self-regulating does not imply that the regulator is human It has no brains, and can only perform its duty as the manager may desire. No farm realized from \$40 to \$50 net; and one man's er expects his stock to be profitable without the exercise of the best care and judgment and he should not expect an incubator to do more than is required of the average flocks of poultry, or from other investments. Hatching with an incubator is simply wholesale method of raising poultry, and, in proportion to capital invested, is more profitable than any other system.

DR. HENSHIE, of Hillsboro, Ills., tells the Michigan Poultry Breeder that "bum-Hon. J. J. Woodman said: "If you wish to ble foot" in fowls is caused by the roosts of the henhouse being so high that the fowl. when it flies off and lights on the ground bruises the feet. The remedy therefore naturally suggests itself. Lower the perches

> In January a special train on the Grand Trunk road conveyed twenty-four cars of eggs from Strathroy to New York city. There were thirty-one million eggs in the consign-

Wells, Richardson & Co's **IMPROVED**

BRIGHTNESS Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk.

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color is of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarm, Rags. Also Diamond Paints, for Gild Any color Dye or Paint, with full i

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT. be loss if the rows are not made true each rangements. It is not proposed here to speak RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM



FOR ALL KINDS OF BRITISH HORSE,

Royal Society Winners in Each Breed CALBRAITH BROS.,



HORSE POWERS AND SAW MILLS Grain Threshers, unequaled in capacity for sep

THE WESTINGHOUSE CO., Schenectady, N.Y.



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More prise winning, high class stock, imported by than any three firms in America. Superior horses, fashionable pedigrees and all CALBRAITH BROS.,

5 Horse Power, positively the most desirable for aghtness, Economy, Power and Safety, Boller as horizontal tubes, and is therefore free from the blectionable features of vertical boilers. Horse Powers, both Lever and Endless Chain, Il sizes. Send for catalogue. Address

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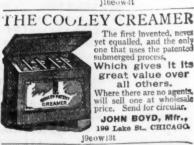




The Davis Swing Churn.



AVEN'S HORSE, CATTLE & FOOL



with tree life. Thoughtful peach growers

declare that it will take until the first of

March to ascertain the approximate damage

received reports from fifteen different sec-

tions in this vicinity, from men who never

give an opinion without considering the

question upon which they are to pass,

which state that there is some foundation

for the statement that next season's peach

Horticultural Notes.

MR. DUNNING, of Auburn, N. Y., last year

applied liquid manure to an orchard of Foster

peaches with excellent success. From one

eight year old tree he gathered six bushels of

EASTERN Strawberry growers like the

Sharpless for a market berry; its size being

greatly in its favor. The best varieties to

grow depend largely upon the soil. A variety

that succeeds well with one man, on one

class of soil, will fail to give satisfactory re-

J. J. THOMAS thinks corn is one of the heat

crops for a young orchard. The roots of this

crop are near the surface and do not draw on

the trees, and the broad leaves make a good

shade, at the same time that the plants pro-

tect the young trees from severe winds. Set

out so as to have eight rows of corn between

the Clos Vougeot, comprising 100 acres, is to

be sold at auction, the upset price being fixed

at £40,000. This vineyard produces the finest

wine in the world. The highest yield was 700

casks in 1835, but the average is about half

A New York horticulturist recently gave

an account of his experience in grafting the

Niagara grape on Brighton stock. He grafted

five hundred vines in April, soon after the

ground opened. His chief difficulty was in

keeping down suckers from the root, and he

thought the best way was to pull out the old

A. J. CAYWOOD says he is tired of waiting

farmers' institute, how horseradish is grown

cellar until spring, when a man goes along

making holes in the ground with a sharp

stick between the cabbages or other smal

end down. The ordinary crop is three or

four tons to the acre, which a few years ago sold for \$100 per ton, this year at \$50."

Apiarian.

Marketing and Winter Care of Honey.

The same general rules which guide us in

marketing extracted honey are applicable

in the case of comb honey, says a corres-

pondent of the Farmers' Advocate. It

should be made attractive to the eye, and

satisfying to the taste; and should bear the

name of the producer upon each package of

The greatest care should be taken to pre

be either white and clean, or nicely stained

or painted. Each package should "set off"

Honey should not be sent to market in

the half-stories or cases of the hives, but in

nice white crates made for the purpose, with

The winter care of honey is important

Take a tin or iron vessel of sufficient size

this kind, however small.

its contents.

cardinal's hat for 30 casks of the wine

fruit, and many of the specimens were nin-

fully accurate in their statements.

inches in circumference.

sults with a neighbor.

the rows of trees.

their own merits.

trying to live on wind."

Horticultural.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

S!

made

gi wolq

ground

Also.

MBINA-

rs and

It is now a thoroughly demonstrated facthat little if any work on the farm, pays better than spraying the farm orehard. Wormy apples are never marketable. Fair, sound fruit rarely fails to bring a reasonably good price. Spraying with either London purple or Paris green will surely secure to the orchardist apples free from attack of the the codling larva. My experiments, now orried on for seven years, prove that this emedy is not only effective but entirely safe. The grossest carelessness alone can result in langer

London purple is cheaper than Paris green, is just as efficient, mixes easier, and remains mixed in water longer; and so is to be preferred. The only caution necessary is to guard against an impure article. It our druggists would get it direct from the manufacturers-the Hemingways, N. Y .there would be little danger of adulteration 1 ndon purple is arsenite of lime, while Paris green is arsenite of copper. Though the latter is perhaps a little stronger in arsenic, practically there seems little or no difference.

The time to spray the trees is important. If deferred too long it will be too late to do full execution; if applied too early it endangers the trees, and will be less effective. The time to apply is just when the blossoms have fallen from the trees. This will be in time even for the earliest insects. If a heavy rain comes within two or three weeks after the application, a second application should be made. The second application will do some good in any case; but will be, I think, unprofitable unless the heavy shower comes to wash off the poison.

STRENGTH OF THE POISON. I have found that very little of this poison will kill any insect that eats it. The a little poison on to the calyx or blossom best, and then to apply very thoroughly.

HOW TO MAKE THE APPLICATION. The poison should be drawn in barrels or

tanks in a wagon, and distributed by means of a good force pump. The poison should be kept well stirred. This can be quickly done by frequently pumping into the vessel. The Field Force Pamp Co., Lockport, New York, make a pump that runs with gearing attached to the wheels of the wagon, so that the force to run the pump comes from the team that draws the wagon. A hose also extends into the tank or barrel, and so the liquid is kept constantly stirred. A. H. Nixon, Dayton, Ohio, makes a similar pump, and also the best spraying nozzle that I have seen. Why could not neighbors or clubs unite and purchase such an arrangementtogether? It would pay well. I would advise all such to write to both firms and get circulars and prices before deciding. I think made to walk. This would not consume very much time and would certainly make most thorough work, and with the weak mixture advised would do no injury to the A. J. Cook.

A TALK ABOUT PISTILLATE OR IMPERFECT FLOWERING STRAWBERRIES.

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Secretary Campbell.—It seems to me that in this age of strawberry improvement we ought to require that a new variety shall problem that puzzled us a long time, and Pippin. have a perfect blossom (stamens and pistils | you may be surprised to know that all that | both present). If it is sufficiently product is necessary is to put about half a teacupful Favorite, Red Astrachan and Duchess. Fall:

tive, it seems to me a very great advantage. strawberries so that the pistillate (imperfect) varieties can be fertilized. I plant al- might expect a piece of butter to slip out if than the staminate (pollen bearing). I remember one season when 1 had Sharpless it new life. You may say that the plants Red June, Williams' Favorite, Shiawassee, that occupied a row all the way across the must stand very evenly, and at exact dispatch, about ten rods long and three feet in tances apart, in the seed bed; we have not the row, there was a frost the 29th of May, f und that necessary. Set your tule when they were in full bloom. It destroyed with three or four plants in it, Windsor Chief and Crescent escaped. While six or eight inches from it. The out- Northern Spy. we didn't get three quarts from the Sharp- side ones have plenty of room, and shoot less and other staminate varieties, we got a out at each side like a bunch of flowers in a full crop from them.

Mr. Pierce.-We should go slow in making a requirement of the perfect strawberry that it have perfect blossoms.

Secretary Campbell.-My idea was not to object to anybody planting the pistillate va- celery, tomato-yes, and cabbage-plants rieties, but for a perfect strawberry I think can be raised, and the labor of transplantit is an advantage to have a perfect blos- ing is nothing compared with the old way. som; and for new varieties we ought to give the preference to those that are perfect.

Mr. Pierce.-I think it is an open ques tion whether the pistillate varieties are any those that furnish pollen in the same blos

President Ohmer.-The advantage of planting staminate varieties is, that you do foot across. With the large tubes, if the cold waves of winter are passed this way come a just contempt on our part before we not need to take pains in planting them soil is very light, you may need a shovel or they are in a continual worry until the can bestow such a sympathy). The granumixed. The pistillate varieties, when dis- spade to push under the tube. tributed among the staminates, it seems to me, will bear the bigger crop.

Mr. Palmer. - Excessive rains, or con tinued rains, that continue two or three days, will often destroy the staminate blossoms; and the pistillate varieties seem to stand better than others.

Mr. Crawford .- There is another char acteristic of the pistillate varieties, which is: You are not under the necessity of growing them in hills. I don't know a single matted rows. I have known for years that

Secretary Campbell.—There is still one ther fact in regard to this pistillate strawerry: many, and doubtless most of them do lave some pollen. If you examine the plossoms of the so-called pistillate varieties. you will find that around the base of the nisil there are short filaments and some stamns; and I have no doubt that many of them o partially, and some perfectly, fertilize. A good many persons have told me that they have had so-called pistillate varieties bear ood crops, with staminates nowhere near hem. I am quite sure they often do have tamens enough to fertilize and bear fruit. Mr. Farnsworth.-I know at least two intances in our county where I have proof

without any other variety near it. Mr. Weltz.-Mr. Campbell is perfectly right in my opinion. The strawberry beongs to the family of Rosacea; there is no doubt that a number of strawberries known as pistillate have some flowers in which the stamens do not come to perfection, while others have stamens sufficient to fertilize the berry. I have experimented considerable, and it is so with the Crescent. I have them planted by themselves, just for the purpose of testing it; and I have found that f you give the Crescent a little poorer soil it impregnates itself. And I am quite satisfied that by starving it sometimes, or under other circumstances, the so-called pistillate strawberry can be made to fertilize itself.

some data that bear upon it. For instance, two years in succession we covered quite a large number of pistillate varieties of strawberries so we were sure they did not receive der the same conditions that were fertilized inches from the outside, the interior provby the pollen from outside core an abund- ing to be a rich, dark unctuous humus, with ance of fruit. It seems, as Mr. Campbell which we top-dressed some old strawberry says, that partially abortive stamens are beds, and it told a very charming story the found in many of the blossoms. We tested following July in the way of £, s, d. We set important point then to consider is to get them for two seasons. The experiments the living portion aside, and the next spring were conducted with a good deal of care; mixed with it some hot manure, and worked end of each apple. Success will depend and a good many different plants showed it into the centre of a large hot-bed, from more upon the thoroughness of the that the pistillate varieties, those that we which it never came forth alive again. I application than upon the strength of recognize as pistillate, where pollen was may add that I have used much couch in the liquid mixture. Thus it is that a kept away, did not produce any fruit. hot-bed making since the experiment I have weak mixture is best. Then we can make There is one point in the discussion I think given an account of, but I always take care such thorough work as to surely kill the in- we should remember. We all know that a that there is a good clear 18 inches of masects, and yet not kill any of the foliage. I cross in nature is generally productive of nure as an outer casing. would use not more than one pound of the health, and vigor and fruitfulness. Now the poison to fifty gallons of water and not less advantage, it always seemed to me, that a than one pound to one hundred gallons of pistillate variety has, is that it always sethe liquid. I think the last proportion the cures a crossing. I do not mean by this that varieties that bear perfect flowers are not strong and well fertilized; but I think by having a pistillate you are more apt to secure a crossing, and this as a rule gives bet-

> Mr. Green.-There is one thing further in explanation, that I think will help to harmonize the two views. I have never ex amined any so-called pistillate variety in which I found no pollen. They all have a little. Perhaps I may except the Cornelia. It seems to me if there is only a little, in growing out-of-doors, the insects might distribute it so as to fertilize the fruit; but when covered it could not be thus distributed. I do not believe the wind has much to do with it; I think it is the insects.

A. I. Root, of Medina, O., exhibited at Rose 50, Yellow Alberg 150, Jaques' Rurethe winter meeting of the State Horticultur- ripe 150, Switzerland 100, Hill's Chili 100, five years and not get a crop is too much like that with the Field Pamp referred to above al Society a tool which he invented as an Golden Drop 200, and Smock 200. aid in transplanting and which he had A. S. Dyckman.-For best locations sides, going as fast as the team could be found very useful. It was a simple tin tube, Hale's 100, Lewis' Seedling 100, Mountain inches long. Mr. Root says:

the latter half its depth into the soil; then land 150, and Hill's Chili 150. pick up the tube and throw it into the wheelbarrow, until you have a load of potted plants, when you can run the wheelbar- reported as follows: row to your field where you are going to set of water in each tube and allow it to stand a Maiden's Blush, Gravenstein and Jeffries. Mr. Palmer.—It is very easy to plant few minutes, when, by pulling on the tube, Winter: Baldwin, Spy, Stark, Wagner and the contents will slip out as easily as you Talman Sweet. bouquet. When the plants begin to be crowded, the largest can be transplanted, using a transplanting tube, and the remaining plants will then have room to spread themselves. In this way very fine lettuce, Way, it seems to me this little implement is

A New Use for Weeds.

ply. It was in the month of March, and The anxious peach growers have made care- light iron grating of some kind about half the farmers were busy upon the seed beds ful examinations, within a few days, of an inch high, and large enough to support pistillate variety but what will do well in for their corn; so, thinking the most likely their orchards to ascertain if the buds have the vessel containing the honey. Place the the pistillate varieties are the more reliable.

The Crescent Seedling is the most reliable fields with a view to trying what money would made in a manner, however, that is not possible without covering the honey. Redo to vards tempting any of them to part with considered praiseworthy. The limbs of move the lid from the honey and place the

the manure we were in need of. We saw several, but times being better with farmers and as many more leaf buds. These limbs in those days than they are at present, none of them would take the bait we offered. As placed either in luke-warm water or in a we were returning home we saw another of our neighbors busily employed in clearing the buds are cut open, and if a black or couch grass from a few acres of land he was darkened speck appears within, the germs getting ready for Swedes, and upon being are considered dead. If a yellow appearinformed of our quest, he exclaimed, "If it ance is noticed the bud is considered was squitch you wanted, you may have had healthy life-giving bud. Examinations made plenty here." "Well, and what shall I give after this fashion disclose the fact that the you for it?" I inquired. "Give for it," he answered, "take as much as ever you like is undoubtedly correct, if made at a time to have, I shall be glad to be well rid of it." My father gave me a wink, which said, "It phere sufficiently to allow the sap to perwe are to have as much as we care to take at form the function of its office in connection hat the Crescent produced good crops that price, we shall not leave much behind.' We went home, got a horse and cart, and carted couch for the remainder of that day, and all the next-in fact till there was no actually sustained by the cold wave. I have more left for us to cart. After getting it all ome we collected every scrap of manure, leaves, and littery rubbish our place afforded, and mixed it with the couch; a man in our employ who watered the mass as we mixed it together (giving up the attempt to 'laugh in his sleeve'') roared away in our | yield is damaged. These same reports, faces till I became so vexed that, had not my staid old father been present, I should either have knocked him down with a fork, or paid him off, and told him to find a fresh mployer. To make a long story as short as possible, I will only add that we prepared our novel mixture, just as we would have Prof. Lazenby.—The subject has been for prepared a mixture of manure and leaves ome years an interesting one to me, and at built it into a long bed, put the frames upour station we have conducted some experi- on it, and in due time the soil and the ments, not so much with reference to this cucumber plants. The cucumber plants beparticular fact, though we have reached haved precisely as they may have been expected to have done upon hot-beds made in the usual manner, and we cut and disposed ot an admirable and paying crop. When the cucumbers had done their work the bed pollen from other sources. In every case presented the appearance of being one huge they failed to produce any berries, although mass of living couch grass; but upon cutting the plants were thrifty; and the plants un- into it we found no life more than fifteen

Fruit Lists.

At the South Haven Farmers' Institute a committee of five persons was appointed to that quantity. Pope Gregory XI. gave Jean prepare lists of the best sorts of apples and de Bassieres, one of the Cistercian priors, a peaches, best adapted to the lake shore. The following were handed in:

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo. - Alexander 50. Hale 50. Mt. Rose 50. Yellow Alberg 50. Snow's Orange 100, Jaques' 100, Hill's Caili for strong soil or Yellow Rareripe for light soil 150, Golden Drop 250, Smock 100 and Salway 50.

C. H. Wigglesworth.-Hale's Early 100, Lewis' Seedling 100, Jaques' Rureripe 250, Switzerland 100, Stanley 100, Golden Drop 250, and Smock 100.

M. H. Bixby.-Alexander 50, Rivers 50, Hale's Early 100, Lewis' Seedling 100, Barnard 100, Snow's Orange 100, Jaques' Rereripe 100, Switzerland 100, Hill's Chili 100, Golden Drop 100, and Smock 100. Geo. W. Griffin.-Hale's 50, Mountain

three inches in diameter and five or six Rose 100, Early Crawford or Foster 115, Jaques' Rureripe 125, Old Mixon 125, Late at the college: "In the fall when the roots We will suppose that it is strawberries Crawford 125, Switzerland 106, and Smock off for setts, we run a plow on other side you wish to transplant. Gather up the 100. For less favorable locations: Hale's 100, and then throw them out by another furrow leaves and slip the tube over them. Now L wis' Seedling 150, Barnard 150, Snow's The roots are then plowed up and put in the set your foot squarely on the tube, and force Orange 150, Jaques' Rareripe 150, Switzer-

The committee on the best list of apples, most suitable for market, for that vicinity,

L. H. Bailey.—Winter apples for money them. There is no danger of the soil falling S ark County, Ben Davis and Baldwin. out; in fact, how to get it out after the tubes | Summer: Williams' Favorite. Fall: Canand their contents had been planted, was a ada Red and Stark. Early Winter: Fall

J. G. Ramsdell.—Summer: Williams

W. A. Brown, of Benton Harbor.-For ternate rows, and the nearer they are, the the can had been warmed, and there stands market: Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Orange better. In unfavorable seasons, when we the ball of earth saturated with water, and Pippin, Hubbardston, Baldwin and Fallahave late frosts, I have discovered that the nicely mulched with dry earth all around it. water. These varieties are selected more in pistillate varieties will stand more freezing The operation of transplanting, instead of reference to productiveness, resistance to checking the growth of a plant, really gives fungi and constant bearing. For home use: Melon, St. Lawrence, Belmont, Hubbards ton, and Mother.

vent the surface of the comb being soiled or broken. If so disfigured it should not be put upon the market unless it can be sold without the producer's name. The sections T. A. Bixby.—Apples for profit: Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Snow, Duchess themselves should be scraped and sandpa the fruit on a great many varieties. The then set other tubes, so as to be Oldenburg, Baldwin, Stark, Wagner and pered till they shine, and the crates should

The Peach Buds.

The Orange County (N. Y.,) Farmer

savs: Authorities agree in their declaration that it is yet too early to say, with any degree of glass at one side at least. There is a great truth, that the crop is or has been killed. deal in a show of honey, and so the more of Temperature at an average of sixteen de- these crates piled up in a window the betgrees below zero for one or more days will ter, because the honey is made more attraccertainly freeze the life out of any sort of a | tive, and also more conspicuous. peach tree, old or young. This fact is not going to make a complete revolution in gainsayed when warm weather has so far Extracted honey, if not kept in a constantly furnishing vegetable plants. These trans- advanced the fruit buds as to endanger the warm place, will granulate, that is, will be planting tubes are made of different sizes, vitality of the germs. As a rule, the major- come hard and white, and appear much like stronger, or will stand frost better than the large ones being of galvanized iron with ity of peach tree cultivators and fruit grow- lard. Many people think this change in a stout wire around the top. To take up ers are apt to be "borrowers of trouble." honey a sure sign of adulteration, and be a hill of melons or cucumbers, or a little Forebodings of evil are entertained without gin to talk of sugar. (Such poor creatures tree, you will need one from six inches to a the slightest provocation, and as soon as the do really deserve our pity; but we must overspring time shall have let in their darkened lation of honey is the best test of its purity reasoning the sunlight of contentment. if adulterated with glucose, honey will not While this is true of the many, there are become solid; or if with granulated sugar, A correspondent of one of our English others who take a different view of these it will become cakey and have cryst is exchanges, the Horticultural Times, gives matters. That all peach growers have the through it, and likely a hard crust on top. an experience which we think would be right to fear the total destruction of next To re-liquefy honey, it is only necessary to rather novel to our American gardeners: | year's peach crop it is safe to assert. Ex- | warm it slowly and thoroughly. Proceed as We had prepared a lot of cucumber plants aminations have been made that prove, in a follows: for growing in frames, and at the last mo- mild way, that the statement made concernment was disappointed of our manure sup- ing the entire failure of the crop is truthful. and place inside of it a wooden block or way was to come upon them in person, my withstood the enemy's attack by retaining latter vessel upon its support, and fill the

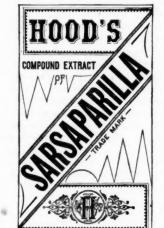
each peach tree contain several truit buds whole affair over a slow fire; keep the water just under the boiling point until the honey are taken, when cut from the tree, and is all melted. Seal it up again while warm Honey in the comb should be kept where warm room. After having been thawed out it is dark, dry and warm. The light will spoil the color of the capping; dampness will burst the cells and sour the honey; and cold will granulate it. A. BRIDGES, of Ontario, says: "Last fall I boarded the walls of my cellar with buds are dead. The test of this examination rough boards, leaving a small space between when the sun shall have warmed the atmos-

the stone walls and the boards, then I lined the board walls with building paper and laid a board floor on the bottom of the cellar, leaving a two-inch space between the bottom and the floor. This makes the cellar very dry and warm; no frost can possibly A CANADIAN bee-keeper believes that in

less than five years all bee-keepers will be wintering their bees in a light cellar. He is perfectly satisfied that they are as quiet in a ight cellar as in a dark one.

A MICHIGAN bee-keeper says that where you find one bee-keeper in this State who however, give assurance that the damage has been successful, you will find from 50 will not be so wide-spread as it has been predicted by newspaper reporters, who, in to 100 who have tried it and made failures. giving up in disgust. giving data concerning the future business of farmers and fruit growers, are not care-

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

Pener is Entered at the Detroit Post affice as second class matter.

TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY.

Hereafter the MICHIGAN FARMER will be issued on Saturday of each week, instead of Monday as heretofore. The change is necessitated by the cattle markets of this city and Buffalo being held earlier in the week than was formerly the case, and is in compliance with numerous requests from readers. Correspondents will please remember this.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 32,220 bu., against 29.757 bu, the previous week, and 54.078 bu for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were nothing against 21,379 bu. the previous week and 41,945 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,384,954 bu., against 1,374,175 bu. last week and 2,874,503 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 25 was 38,462,924 bu, against 39,564. 703 the previous week, and 57,626,255 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 1,102,763 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 19,163,301 bu.

After a couple of weeks of great dullness and depression, the wheat markets have braced up, and show a substantial gain in all grades of both spot and futures. The market reached its lowest point the past week on Wednesday, and has been gaining strength ever since. The last sales yesterday were at the highest points reached, and offers to take the grain at current figures at the close were refused. In the advance noted here every domestic point has participated, and while foreign markets are no higher they are much improved in tone, and the inquiry more active. The outlook has greatly improved for holders.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Feb. 10th to March 2d, inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Peb.	10	8434	841/	
66	11	86	84 .	
66	18	0016	80	
84	14	85 14	85	
66	16	8414	8414	
66	16	94 %	84%	
66	17	84%	8414	****
+6	18	86	85	****
84	90	86	8514	****
66	21	86	8514	88
66	P1		00/8	-
64	28	84 %	841/4	****
64	24	8414	85	
68	95	85%	8514	***
64	27	86	86	****
66	28	85%	85	
86	29	8514	84%	***
Marc	h1	86	85 14	****
64	2	9614	8514	****

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

		Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Baturday				8714	
Monday	****		****	87%	
Tuesday				87	***
Wednesday			****	87%	87
Thursday		****		871/6	8734
Priday	****	86	****		87 %
In futures	No. 1	white	was	not	tested,

but the feeling in all grades was very firm

Sweden has imposed a duty of 18.4c on wheat, 17%c on corn, per bushel, and 60c per bbl. on flour. Heretofore no duty has

been levied. Italy has by a decree signed on the 10th inst., again increased her import duty on cereals, making the duty on wheat about 26 1/2 per bushel, instead of 15 1/2 as hereto-

fore, and on corn 24% c per bushel. French wheat crop is reported to be look ing well.

In Algeria crop prospects are reported to be very favorable. The area under wheat is larger than is generally supposed, being over 3,000,000 acres, producing about eight bushels to the acre, or about 25,000,000 bushels.

The official report upon the cereal crops of 1887 in the United Kingdom, makes the wheat erep 9,538,117 qrs., against 7,918,485 qrs. in 1886, 9,954,471 qrs. in 1885, and 10,-258,870 qrs. in 1884. After deducting the estimated quantity required for seed, &c., there is left for food about 68,000,000 bushels, to supplement which about 140,000,000 Sta bushels must be imported to meet the estistant mated annual average consumption. mated annual average consumption.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quo ted more active and firmer. Quota tions for American wheat are as follows: No.2 winter, 6s. 7d.@6s. 8d. per cental; No. spring, 6a. 6d.@6s. 8d.; California Nc. 1

Turns is not a single feature of interes to note in the wool trade. Everything remains in the position of a week ago, with more uncertainty among dealers since the publication of the proposed new tariff bill.

CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 2,398 bu., against 15,629 bu. the previous week, and 40,611 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 6 463 bu., against 11,393 bu. the previous week, and 32,158 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Feb. 25 amounted to 8,484,232 bu. against 8,334,529 bu. the previous week, and 16,134 015 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 149,710 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 42,264 bu. against 46,364 bu. last week, and 52,052 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 7,649,783 bu. Corn has made a slight gain during the week, under a moderate inquiry for spot, and No. 2 is now quoted at 52c per bu., and No. 3 at 511/2c, closing firm. At other points corn is also doing better, and we note the Chicago market closed higher yesterday than for some days, both for spot and futures. No. 2 spot closed at 50c per bu., March delivery at 50%c, May at 52%c, and June at 52c. By sample corn sold there at 48%c for No. 2 yellow, 47@47%c for No. 3 yellow, 49%@49%c for No. 2 mixed, and 47@47%c for No. 3.

The Liverpool market on Friday was active and firmer than for some days, but prices were lower than a week ago. The folwing are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 8d. per cental; March delivery at 4s. 71/6., and April at 4s. 7d. per cental. OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were

18,552 bu., against 29,911 bu. the previous week, and 47,481 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were nothing, against 2,714 the previous week, and 7,277 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 25 was 4,917,699 bu., against 4,953,602 bu. the previous week, and 4,785,016 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows a decrease of 36,003 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 39,078 bu., against 39,504 bu. the previous week, and 24,606 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats are a shade higher, and close firm at the advance. The market has been more active the past few days, and under light receipts the feeling is firm. No. 2 white sold yesterday at 35%c, light mixed at 341/4@34%c and No. 2 mixed at 33 %c per bu. At Chicago the market also advanced, yesterday, and both spot and futures closed firm. No. 2 spot closed there at 29@ 31c per bu., May delivery at 31%c, June at 31%c, and August at 28c. By sample sales were made at 30% c for No. 2 mixed, 33@34 4c for No. 2 white, and 31 1/4@ 32% c for No. 3 white. The New York market is more active and firmer, and both spot and futures close stronger under an improved demand. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 3914@40c; No. 3 sold at 37% @37%c, and May at 37% @37%c. Western sold at 40@46c for white, and 37 @40c for mixed.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The warm days of the past week appear to have affected the market, and values are weaker on all grades. There appears to be considerable stock held by dealers, and to secure customers there has been some cutting of rates indulged in by sellers. Hence it is not a good market to sell in. It would not be surprising to see some decline in prices under these circumstances, as the near approach of spring makes holders dubious about the future. Quotations range as follows: Fine packed dairy 19@21c; extra, 22@23c; choice dairy rolls, 18@20c; medium to good dairy packed, 17@18c; medium to good dairy rolls, 16@17c; creamery, 28@30c, the latter for choice. At Chicago the market is modererately active. Receipts of dairy and roll are rather light, but creamery is in large supply. Qiotations there are as follows: Fancy Eigin creamery, 26@28c per lb; nne 10wa, Wisconsin and Illinois do, 22@26c; fair to good do, 18@22c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 23@24c; fair to good do, 18@22c; common and packing stock, 121/2@13c; roll butter, 16@171/c: grease, 7@8c. The shipping demand is not as active as usual. At New York con ditions are much the same as a week ago. Receipts have fallen off, but so has the de mand, and it requires strong efforts on the part of sellers to hold up values under the pressure of heavy shipments from the west. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"Prices are only steady on finest grades while under grades are weak and irregular Fancy Pennsylvania and Eigin are freely offered at 30c, and that is now the extrem on the open market, though some holders of special marks are trying to realize a frac tion more in a small way. Western, other than Elgin, is quotable up to 28c for fancy and supply moderate, but a liberal quantity just a trifle under offering at 23@26c and more defective grades at 18@20c without cleaning up. Summer and tall creamery very slow. New State dairy continues regular in quality and selling slowly at 20 @26 for bulk, though selected from all new milk reaches 27@28c. Old State dairy quiet and tone easy, though available supply not large and prices held about the same Imitation creamery, western dairy and factory quiet and unchanged. Fine rolls held

out steady."		
Quotations in that market o	n	Frid
ere as follows:		
BASTERN STOCK.		
eamery, State, tubseamery, State, firkins	55 50	@26 @2 @30
eamery, Penn., fancy	94	(22)
eamery, prime	21	@21
eamery, good	18	
eamery, faireamery, Western, June	17	@21
ate dairy, tubs, fancy	25	
ate dairy, tubs, good	23	
te dairy, tubs, fair	19	@21
ate dairy tubs, ordinary	17	@18
ate dairy, Welsh. tubs, prime	23	@28
te dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	19	@21
ate entire dairies, fancy	84	@25
te entire dairies, prime	53	@23
te entire cairie-, fair to good	19	@21
te dairy firkins, good to prime	21	@28
WESTERN STOCK.		
estern Creamery, fancy	28	@30
estern imitation creamery, shoice	23	@24

current make,

Western dairy, fine..... Western dairy, good.... Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, fancy...

Western factory, ordinary. Rolls, good to prime... Rolls, fair....

The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending February 24 were 56,-058 lbs, against 236,297 the previous week, 1887. The total exports of butter from the United States during the month of January were 57:.311 lbs.; for January, 1887, they were 697,070 lbs.

As a reason for the lessened foreign demand and dull markets abroad, the following report from London is of interest:

"The 'mixture' trade being interfered with by the Margarine Act, has caused some quantity of Danish and French butter—the ormer more especially-hitherto used for this purpose, to be marketed here in excess the average supply, and has been the cause of the great depression noticeable re-The market has hardly yet recover ed itself, but a steadier tone is prevalent, sellers not being so anxious as of late."

The market remains very quiet and steady. The demand is fair, and prices are unchanged. Quotations here are 12@121/c for full cream Michigan, 101/6@ 11c for Ohio, and 12%@13c for New York; good to choice skims, 9@10c. Some special makes of Michigan sell on a par with New factories. At Chicago there is nothing new to report. Values keep steady, with some makes very firm owing to scarcity. This is the case with Young America. Quotations there are as follows: Choice full cream cheddars, 10% @11c per lb: flats (2 in a box), 11%@12c; Young America, 121/6013c; low grades, 5@9c skin s, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 91/2@ 10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 121/2 @13c. At New York the situation is much the same as a week ago. The export demand is light, and shippers are confining their purchases largely to low priced goods, of which a considerable quantity is being taken. The Bulletin says of the market:

"There is quite a fair amount doing on me account, though some allowance must be made on the latter score, for the enthusiasm of operators who have just commence to find the absent demand over which they were recently complaining. The domestic call is handling choice and fancy stock and furnished the outlet for combination marks, regarding the practice: to which reference was recently made. . "I dehorned my cattle last fall and wil The foreign markets remain about as last quoted, though it is rumored that conflict- my experience to your columns. ing elements in Liverpool have come to crease the pressure upon the market. Stock in the country is also securing some attention, and reports received to day are to the effect that the Eureka combination, amounting to some 1,800@3,000 boxes, has

-	could not be ascertained."	but ra
,	Quotations in that market Frida	y were a
d	follows:	
e e e k	State factory, fancy, white. State factory, fancy, col-red. State factory, choice. State factory good to prime. State factory fair. State factory fair. State factory, light skims, fine. State factory, part skims, good. State factory, part skims, fair. State factory, skims, ordinary. State factory dead skims. Ohio flats, fine. Ohio flats, fine. Ohio flats, ordinary. Pennsylvania skims.	12 @ 12 11 %@11 10 %@11 10 %@10 9 %@10 8 %@ 9 7 %@ 8 6 @ 7 3 @ 5 11 %@12 10 @11
3	The receipts of cheese in New	

white, 38%@39c; No. 2 mixed, 371/2@ the week ending February 24 were 12,804 38c. In futures No. 2 mixed for March boxes, against 15,503 the previous week, and 10,572 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the week were 1,233,931 lbs. against 1,658,352 lbs. the previous week, and 1,507,678 lbs. the corresponding week in 1887.

The Liverpool market on Friday was dull, with American cheese quoted at 58s. per cwt., a decline of 6d. from the gures quoted one week ago.

PRACTICAL FREE TRADE.

The tariff bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House of Representatives is a very radical measure, and if it ever becomes law, will revolutionize the industrial interests of the country. The bill is particularly hard on Michigan interests. In the free list are placed wool, umber, salt and copper. Everything in the shape of wool comes in freewoolen rags, sholdy, mungo, waste, and all other trash of a like character. The duty on sugar is reduced a little. The free list includes also regetables, meat, poultry, game, peas. beans, osier willows, stone, tallow, fruits. roots, seeds, distilled oils, hemlock extracts, beeswax, chiccory and all other articles used in the adulteration of coffee, broom corn, wood, hewn timber, manufactured wood, logs, etc. The list is too long to publish, and would fill a column of close print in the FARMER. Iron ore is given a protection of \$6 per ton—it not being "raw material" like wool-and woolen goods will enjoy a tariff of 40 per cent when the bill becomes

APEER COUNTY SHEEP-BREED-ERS' AND WOOL-GROWERS' MEETING.

METAMORA, Feb. 24th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The fifth annual meeting of the Laceer County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Club was held in Hill's Hall, Metamora, on Friday, Feb. 17th. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. W. H. Blow. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. The folowing officers were elected for the ensuing

President-Wm. H. Blow, Thornville. Vice-President-Geo. Davenport, Hadley. Secretary-N. B. Blood, Metamora Treasurer-David Fellows, Metamora Directors-A. Baldwin, Hadley; H. S.

Bingham, Hadley. About this time the hall was well filled. The President then read his annual address. which was filled with good practical advice for every sheep farmer, and approved as such by the audience. [A lack of space

compels us to omit the address.-Ed.] The address was followed by a paper entitled "Will free wool be a benefit to woolgrowers and the rest of the agricultural ommunity?" by Dr. J. S. Caulkins, of Thornville. The Doctor being called away, Judge Stickney, by request, read this paper, and opened the discussion, followed by W.

B. Joanston, J. T. Tower and others. John Abbott then read his paper on middle wools, which created a rather spicy discussion. After which Mr. Lee, of Mayfield. read a paper on the subject "Is it advisable for the average farmer to cross fine wool ewes with coarse or middle wool rams?" This question, which was new to most of

lus, was well handled by Mr. Lee, who fortified his remarks by showing a large number of samples of cross bred wool. A lively discussion followed the reading of this paper, participated in by John Abbott, W. B. Johnson, John Lessiter, W. W. Stickney, and 154,754 for the corresponding week in J. T. Tower, Mr. Hetherly, Mr. Lilly, and many others, showing that the Shropshire, as well as the Merino, had many friends. N. B. BLOOD, Sec'v.

DEHORNING.

ECKFORD, Feb. 25th, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Farmers in this neighborhood are beginning to think that the way to manage dangerous bulls is to dehorn them. Fasten their heads solid by throwing them down and tying them, or any other way, then with a sharp saw cut the horns off tight to the head, right down to the roots of the hair, and let them go. Nothing else is needed, as they bleed but little and the fight is all taken out of them. At least this was the case with the "Company bull," bought at Wheeler Bros', sale and kept by Albert Pattison, who is one of the company which owns the animal. This buil became ugly. killed a valuable horse that was accidently York, but this is confined to two or three let out to water in the same yard with him; drove the hired man out of the yard, and at another time attacked Mr. Pattison himself and got him down on the ground, but, perhaps thinking him dead by his lying perfectly still, after snuffing and smelling around him left him and walked away, while Bert, who had one eye open all the time, jumped to his feet and scrambled over the fence, thankful no doubt for his narrow escape from a terrible death. This animal's horns were taken off, and now it is said any little steer in the yard will drive him, and he seems perfectly safe.

ARZAH ROBINSON.

As one of our readers asked for inform ation in regard to dehorning, he can see how Mr. Robinson, an experienced man with stock, regards it. Here is a communication to the Kansas Farmer, from J. M. Smith, of Globe, that State, on the same subject, which gives some interesting points

comply with your request in contributing to me most men in describing the effects of some kind of an agreement that will in- the operation place the inconvenience of the animal on a par with pulling the heel off an old boot. My cattle fed all right after the horns were taken off, but it was severe operation, nevertheless, causing them much pain for some time following. They ost rapidly in flesh, old and young, for three or four weeks; by that time the stumps were healed and they recovered. The cows declined in the flow of milk about one-half: there was very little bleeding, but there was a discharge of pus till the wounds were about healed. I must confess I felt a little disappointed as to the result for awhile, but as winter approached they were brought into closer quarters, and I have since fully realized the benefit of the change. Some of the old punchers still show a disposition to boost, but the timid ones have discovered the absence of horns and regard their bossy demonstrations simply as amusement. I shall never suffer a pack of horns to go into

winter quarters on my place again. 'My plan of operation was to put them in a close strong stall in the stable, put on a strong halter, secure their heads firmly from each side, fastened a strong rope over the withers to prevent rearing, and with a sharp saw very quickly made muleys of them.

Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Meeting.

The 5th annual meeting of the Southwestern Michigan Sheep-Breeders' and Vool Growers' Association will be held at the American hotel, Kalamazoo, on Wednes day, March 7th, at 2 P. M. Papers will be presented that will interest those engaged in all branches of sheep husbandry.

GEO. S. PIERSON. President.

What it Costs to Grow a Pound of Wool

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has been to considerable trouble to ascertain the cost of a pound of wool in different sections of the country, which it presents in tabular form. In view of the present tariff agitation this question is of vital importance to farmers. The cost in Livingston County, Mich., is reported as follows:

The first table from Livingston County represents an extra flock of grade sheep. Though running largely to medium and delaine the average yield of wool is fully seven ounds. The lambs of this flock are exceedingly desirable and usually command 50 cents a head more than the average price. Cost of keeping 100 sheep in Michigan, one year, allowing them to be worth \$2 50 per head.

DR.

Fo interest on investment at 7 per cent Hay, 1 to each per day, 88 per ton...... Wheat or oat straw 15 tons at 81 per ton Corn or beaustraw 10 to sat 83 per ton

Eighty-live bu. Oats at a c per bu	20	50	1
Eighty-five bu. corn at 50c per bu		50	7
Care during winter at 25c per head	25	00	
Washing at 4c per head	4	un	
Shearing at 10c per head	10	00	
Summer pasture at 50c per head		00	
Profit	18	00	i
Total	.8297	50	ı
CB.			ł
By seven Tos wool per head at 30c per To increase of sheep, (35 lambs at \$250 per head)		00	-
		50	-
Total	8297	50	
The second estimate represents	a le	88	
valuable flock, yielding six pounds of			
		45	
read and a more common set of lamb	20		i

Cost of keeping 100 sheep in Michigan, one year, allowing them to be worth \$2 50 per head.

To interest on investment at 7 per cent \$15.75 pasture 26 weeks at 20 per head Rent of ran n and three-quarters tons hay at Forty-five bu, oats at 50c per bu .. Forty-five bu. corn at 50c per bu....... Twenty-six loads of siraw at \$1 per load. wine, for doing up wool and marketing CR.

By 500 pounds of wool at 32% o per B... Forty lambs at \$1 50 per head........... Value of manure..... parties. The estimate from Montana is 14 cents per pound, taking into account bad years; Colorado, 13 cents; Texas, 15 cents.

THE proceedings of a number of Farmers' Institutes, conventions, etc., are awaiting an opportunity to appear. The parties interested will please exercise a little patience -as we have to do.

Stock Notes

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, of Lapeer, has sold to E. R. Sanderson, of Memphis, Macomb Co., the Holstein-Friesian bull Tecumseh

MR. W. S. BATES, of Ionia, has sold to Mr. A. F. Wood, of Mason, Ingham Co., wo-vear-old heifer by 10th Co!. Gloster 73398, dam Souvenir 9th by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781, and tracing to imp. Pansy by Blaize (76). Also a heifer calf of same breeding.

MR. JOHN J. BUSH, of Lansing, reports the following recent sales from his Grand River Herd of Galloways: To C. A. Bush, Fowlerville, bull Lore

Burns No. 1927. Eugene A. Bush, Fowlerville, cows Ovid Reauty No. 862, and Rose Bush No. 1929 Welch, Ionia, cows Minnie Bush No. 640, Birdie No. 1933, Katisha No. 3321 ulls Candor 2d No. 3313, and Gabriel 3314 also two heifer calves.

Mr. Bush reports good inquiry for stock, and says advertising in the FARMER has been satisfactory in its results.

J. C. SHARP, of Jackson, has sold to Martin A. Bradford, of Spring Arbor, the Shorthorn bull 9th Duke of Hillsdale. He s a deep red, was sired by Barrington Mary Duke 54682, and out of Kate Bell, by Treble Mazurka, tracing to imp. Henrietta. Also to James Taylor, of Rives, the 13th Duke of Hillside, a solid red, got by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449, out of Handsome Hela, by General Custer 29618, and tracing to mp. Harriet. Mr. Sharp writes: "The nquiry for young bulls and heifers is good, and there would at this time seem but little difficulty in getting rid of all young bulls at fair prices.

E. P. OLIVER, of Flint, Genesee Co., re ports the following sales made from the Flint River Herd of Berkshires and Poland-China swine:

To Thomas Funnel, for the Tupper stock tock farm, Bay City, one Poland-China

To J. P. Smith, Attica, one Berkshire To L. A. Bird, Millington, one Berk-

To Charles Warner, Flint, one pair Po To C. M. Bray, St. Johns, one Berkshire

ow, bred, and a young sow. To John Horan, Bay City, one Berkshire oar pig. To E. Willson, Denmark, one pair Berk-

To H. A. Daniells, Elva, one Poland-China boar pig.

To Alex. Braidwood, Almont, one Berk

To E. A Stowe, losco, one Berkshire sow. To Robert Smith, Eva, one Berkshire ow, bred, and a young sow. To W. H. Beardsley, Oakley, one pair Poland-China sow pigs.

H. W. RILEY & Co., of Greenville, Mont calm Co., report the following sales from their Challenge Herd of Poland-China swine:

E. D. B'shop, Sebewa, a boar and sow. Wakeman, Gratton, one sow. C. Town, Oakfield, one boar. E. Lee, Lowell, one boar. Ben. Williams, Diamondale, one sow.

. C. Dean, Cedar Springs, two sows. T. S. Woodhull, Laingsburg, two boars E. D. Hawley, Laingsburg, three sows.

J. Kuhn, Merriam, one sow. F. Clark, Greenville, one sow. W. H. Burd, Mecosta, one boar, 1. J. Lucas, Stanton, one sow. . Thompson, Courtland, one boar,

P. M. Lathrop, Stanton, one boar and E. L. Irish, Reed City, two boars. Geo. H. Marks, Quincy, one boar. P. Hankered, Eaton, one boar. E. Goodrich, Albion, one boar.

F. Conrad, Wacousta, one sow. H. Cox, LaSalle, Ills., one boar. M. Brown, Wcaousta, one sow. C. M. Flarer, Oakfield, one boar and sow Phelps, Greenville, one sow.

E. Nugent, Gratton, one boar. Taylor, Greenville, one sow C. J. Nelson, Gowen, one boar and sow E. Miller, Fairplains, one sow. W. Lessiter, Gratton. one sow.

Wm. Cailds. Boyne City, two sows Mr. W. E. BOYDEN, of Delhi Mills, reports the following recent sales from the

Springbrook Herd of Shorthorns:

To Mr. M. Schenk, Francisco, bull Roan Knight, calved Jan. 8th, 1887, got by Commander-in Chief 47714, dam Anne Boleyn 3d (Vol. 27) by Lord Barrington 2d 30115: Rosette 3d by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509, and tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706). This calf is own bro the one so successfully shown by Mr. Boy-

den years ago, and fully his equal.

Mr. H. T. Paelps, Dexter, bull Mary's
Double Duke, calved Nov. 29th, 1886, got
by Commander in-Chief 47714, out of 10th Mary of Holmhurst (Vol. 24), by Red Erick 40548; 2d dam Ludy Sud uth 3d by the renowned imp. Proneer 12593, and tracing to imp. Young Mary Jupiter (2170). [1: goes without saying among those acquainted with Mr. Phelps about what a calf must be to suit him. Nothing is too rich for his blood when individual merit is being considered.

-Ed.1 Mr. Boyden also reports the following sales of Poland-Chinas, from his herd:

To Charles Todd, Hamburg, Livingston Co., one boar. John McCourt, Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw Co., one boar. who intimates that he is not frightened, but

Thos. Kearney, Webster, one boar. There are yet some choice young bulls at Springbrook, as well as a few more firstclass Poland-Chinas, and Will takes great pleasure in showing them.

C. & J. F. FERGUSON, of Almont, Lapeer Co., report the following sales of Shorthorns from their herd: To Daniel Foley, Emmet, bull Almont's

4th Duke (Vol. 33), by Capt. Lee 50348, dam Alvia C. by J. F. F. Stuart 39384. F. J. Grimes, Speaker, St. Clair Co., Phomix Duke 15th, by Capt. Lee 50348, dam Hattie C. by Lord York 2d 20260, and tracing to imp. Pacenix 2d by Horatio (10335).To same, Laurie Solway 2d, by Gloster'

Duke of Richmond 56237, dam Laurie Sol way (Vol. 23) by 4th Earl of Spring Lake 38736, tracing to imp. Polyanthus by Brew Wm. Bundy, Imlay, Lapeer Co., mont's 5th Duke (Vol. 33), by Capt. Lee 50348, dam Alvia C. by J. F. F. Stuart

39384. Frank M. Haines, Goodland, Phoenix imp. Phonix by Horatio (10335).

Cal. M. Flausburg, Goodland, Capt. Ma by Capt. Lee 50348. Nettie Mac by J. F. F. Stuart 39384, and Jean Mac by Lord Rodnev 4656. Peter Coults, Jr., Aberdeen, Brown Co. Pater Coules, Jr., Aberdeen, Brown Co., Dakota, bulls Phomix Duke 16th by Capt. Lee 50348, Sylvia C. by Clyde Lad 7715, 11 cing to imp. Phomix 2d by Horatio (10335), and four grade heifers with seven

horoughbred crosses. Win. A. Montgomery, Marlette, Second

Bell of Thomas by Emperor of China 3d 8602. Also Neatness 6th by Capt. Lee 50348, and Bettie C. by Lord York 2d 20260. To same party Phoenix 2d Duke 19th by Almont's 4th Duke (Vol. 33), dam Phoenix 13th by Capt. Lee 50348, tracing to imp. Phoenix 2d by Horatio (10335).

We have several communications on the tariff question, which had to be left out in this issue for lack of space.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Scarlet fever seems quite prevalent in cerain localities in the State.

Two carloads of beans, worth about \$3,000, ere recently shipped from Howell. Berrien and Emmet Counties "go over to the majority" on the local option question. Earl Cowing, of Breckway Centre, while skaing, broke through drowned, on the 29th uit. broke through the ice and was

Up to date, 33 counties have gone "dry" on the local option question, and two—Wash

The supreme court gave four days to the

consideration of the celebrated Perrin-Sibley case, of Marshall, last week. John Scanlon, only 19 years of age, is arrest at Grand Rapids for killing Henry Powers in a drunken fight in a saloon.

It is once more announced that a street-rail way between Lansing and the Agricultural College is to be built "within six months." Hattie Olney, the woman who murdered her child by dropping it under the wheels of a railroad train, near Lapeer, is violently in-

The Jackson fire department has been called out nineteen times within two years by the explosion or leakage of gasoline stoves.

Sylvanus M. Daniels, on trial at Frint last week for the murder of Jerry White, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Washtenaw was the first county to defeat prohibition under the local option law. The vote was quite large, and the majority against was about 1,500.

Jacob Jedele, one of the best known Ger-

ma: residents of Washtenaw County, who had lived there 52 years, died recently. He was highly esteemed. Mrs. Jones, of Augusta, stepped before a C.

& G. T. passenger train at Pavilion, near Vicksburg, on the 29th, and was instantly killed. She was 70 years of age. Port Huron is to have a sanitarium to utilize the virtues of her ill-smelling mineral wa-ters, and bottling works are talked of in con-nection with the sanitarium.

John L Clements, of Ada township, Kent Co., who settled in Lima, Washtenaw Co., in 1825, died recently. He built the Ada mills, and then retired to his farm.

Flint Globe: Hon, Emos Goodrich, of Fostoria, has been appointed correspondent and agent for experimental work for the agricultural department of the government.

About 15,000 pounds of peppermint oil has

still held by the growers for higher prices. It is expected the attendance at the Agricultural College will number at least three nundred when all have entered for the new term. There are ten ladies in attendance.

Salt manufacturers at Bay City complain that they have so much of their product on hand that they have no place to store it. A single firm has twenty-two thousand barrels

Charles Van Gleson, living four miles from Jackson, was putting a new handle on a butcher-knife, when his five-year-old son ran against the point, receiving a wound which roved fatal.

ar vein, causing the horse to bleed to death The job couldn't have been done any slicker Walter H. Arnold, of Eaton Rapids, a ent at the Michigan Insane Asylum at Kalapazoo, hanged himself on the 29th. The in

Lapeer Democrat: A vicious steer on Smith

Ross' farm gored a young horse in the jugu-

quest released the officials of the asylum Nelson Rowe, wealthy farmer of Paw Paw,

The Mancelona oval dish factory is being ebuilt, with increased capacity for business It will be able to turn out 800,000 dishes daily

logs will go to their manufacture. The State Board of Agriculture is considering the propriety of purchasing 40 acres of pine land near Grayling, for the purpose of experimenting on the best methods of making

such lands agriculturally profitable. E. A. Chapman, of Lansing, died of an overdose of morphine at the Stowell House at Jackson on the 1st. He had been in the habit of taking morphine to alleviate pain, and it is

believed the fatal dose was taken by mistake. Dr. Hunter, of Holly, has been studying the nature of hydrophobia for some time past and claims to have discovered a positive cure. His system differs from Pasteur's,

which is more of a preventive than an anti-The appropriation for a public building at Bay City passed the house last week, at the last moment, but was cut from \$250,000 to \$100,000. An effort to double the amount granted will be made when it comes up in the

formed in this State to evade the prohibition laws will get "discouraged" in the same nanner here as in Ohio: where the judge deided the clubs were in violation of the law nd a promoter was fined \$25 and costs for riolation.

John Puff, employed in Ryerson & Hill'

logging camp near Newaygo, was fatally statbed by Wenzell Matska, the cook of the camp, in a row which began because supper was not ready promptly when the men came from work. The Birmingham Eccentric recently pub-lished an item about a child that had been ill-treated by its stepmother. Seven trate stepmothers have since called upon the editor,

John DeValley, of New York, who was robbed on the C. & G. T. railway car at Fort Gratiot last summer is not one to condone the offence. He has been robbed many times and has sent 14 of the thieves to jail. He is fter John Davis, one of his assailants at the

hat if the coat fits, they are welcome to wear

Fort. The Sulphite Fiber Company has been as cured by Port Huron, the required bonus be-ing subscribed. A seven-acre tract on Black river, near the Grand Trunk bridge, will be ecupied by the business of the company which will be the manufacture of paper from rood pulp.

The office of the Ypsilantian was badly scorched by fire last week; damage abou \$2,000. Publication will not be interrupted heorigin of the fire is a mystery, and there are not wanting those who assert that the active work of the paper for prohibition had something to do with the fire

It is said the encampment of State troop will be held at Mackinac Island, this year There's one thing certain, the boys will not be able to raid surrounding gardens and orchards, in search of dainties not furnished by the quartermaster, for there's only rop raised on the island and that is wild

lumber and shingle product of Michigan milli in 1887, amounted to 4,182,317,778 feet of lumber and 2,677,855,750 shingles, the total value of the product exceeding \$55,000,000.
The lumber product exceeds the previous year 178,200,000 feet, and the shingle production is 311,000,000 less than the previous

Grand Rapids Democrat: Some weeks ago Elliott Winchester, manager of C. C. Com-stock sfarm, was bitten by a pig, the little anger of his left hand being lacerated. Blo ng from the wound ensued and he is remains practically unchanged. Anxiety to his son is said to have aged the Emperonow in a very critical condition. The wome and arm have mortified to the elbow and the veins in all parts of the body at swollen and some of them bleeding. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Portland Observer cautions its readen against the wiles of a young man who pre-tends to be canvassing for the "Young La-dies' Journal," takes the money but never ends the paper, or if it comes hree copies are sent. It is hardly fair, how. ever, to call the paper "snide," too, as does the Observer, because the usual method such alleged agents is to purchase and distribute enough copies of the journal for the company to the company to the control of the which they canvass to fill the nce or twice, or till they get through the work and are ready to move on, in order to avert suspicion; in which case the publisher of the paper are perfectly innocent.

General.

The reduction of the public debt during February amounted to \$7,756,366. Steel was made at Birmingham, Ala., last

veek, for the first time, from ore from loca Mrs. Manice Heaton, of New York, commit-

ted suicide by shooting herself in her room at the Leland hotel, Chicago, on the lst. The case is involved in mystery. The grand jury at New York failed to find lictments against Jay Gould and Russell Sage for alleged m

bonds of the Kansas & Pacific railway. The tariff bill has been submitted by the chairman of the ways and means committee to the full committee of thirteen. It puts all Michigan's principal products upon the free

The Fort Orange paper company delivered to the government 57,000,000 postal cards in January, the largest delivery ever made in one month. The consignment weighed is consignment weighed 180

The late strike cost the Reading railroad a retty penny. At least the net earnings for lanuary show a decrease of \$822,000, when compared with the earnings of the same onth last year.

The Missouri State deaf and dumb asylum at Fulton was burned to the ground last week. The 185 inmates were ramoved without loss or injury. The building cost \$500,000, and was insured for about \$55,000.

The engineers and firemen who are supplying the places of the striking C., B. & Q. employes, say they are compelled by absolute necessity to do so. Most of them are from the Reading road, and could find no employnent elsewhere. The will of the late W. W. Corcoran, of

Washington. disposes of \$3,000,000 worth of property, principally bequeathed to three grandchildren. He left \$100,000 to the Cororan Art Gallery, on which he had already expended \$1,500,000. Fire originating in the Morton House at New York, spread to the Union Square theatre which is built into the hotel, and destroyed

Six firemen went down with a

stairway; though all were rescued alive, they were badly burned. The National Opera Company, whose mision was to elevate the musical taste of the ublic by the production of first-class operas a first-class style, has gone to pieces, and awsuits crop up as thick as wild oats. No body has been paid, and there is nothing to

It was not until the car was set on fire that he express messenger on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas passenger train near Pine Bluff, Ark., concluded to open it to the robers who attempted to canture had to give up at last, and the thieves secur A part of the nearly completed Midland

notel at Kansas City fell with a crash on the 2*th, burying a dozen workmen in the ruins, One was kiled outright, another dangerously hurt. The cause of the coll*pse was the giving way of a shoe supporting one of the russes of the roof. Frank Primrose, of Philadelphia, wool merchant, sent a cipher dispatch to his wool agent to buy no wool. The Western Union perator misinterpreted it, and the agent

forced to sell at a great loss. He the Western Union for \$100,000. The total oil product of the country is about 27,000,000 barrels annually, quarters of which are controlled Standard Oil trust. The trust has little with producing oil, its business being mainly to refine and transport the oil. It

25,000 men, whose wages run from \$1.50 to \$3

An Indiana lady, Mrs. Hooker, of Elkhart, discharged because he proved an alibl, has been re-arrested, because of new evidence said to have been discovered.

army. She went to the front with her husband, and managed to get properly enrolled by persuading a male relative who bore some some plane to have to present the processor. band, and managed to get properly entitled by persuading a male relative who bore some resemblance to her to pass the necessary medical examination, then changed clothing and place with him.

> Commodore Samuel Barren, of Essex Co Va., died last week. He was appointed mid-shipman in the U.S. Navy when but three years old, and made his first cruise when but eight. He took a United States man-of-war up the Bosphorus to Constantinople, the first person to accomplish the feat, which has been repeated but once. The attention of Congress is called to the

fact that by the provisions of the new postal convention, Canadian seedsmen can send their goods to any part of the United States for four cents per pound, while American seedsmen are compelled to pay 16 cents per pound. It will affect other branches of busiess which use the mails in the same way Two mischievous girls, living near Hills oro, O., wrapped themselves in sheets and govered their faces with dough, and surprised a party of their young friends. Four girls were so frightened that they fainted, and two of them will in all probability permanently lose their minds. A rather sad result of a

ractical joke, a species of pleasantry which s decidedly dangerous. While the ferry steamer Julia was lying at the dock at South Vallejo, Cal., with about 70 persons on board, an explosion occurred, which completely wrecked the boat. Large vats of petroleum on the wharf took fire preventing the rescue of the passengers who were in the water. Between 30 and 40 lives were lost. It is supposed the tank of petro-

leum on the steamer exploded.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the noted physician. who has also written several striking novels, was dismissed from his post as surgeon-gen-eral of the army by Secretary Stanton in 1864. He vowed then that in 25 years be would return to Washington, cleared of all suspicion, and fully reinstated in his position. In 1879 he was reinstated, and now he takes up his residence at the Capital, where he has built a private hospital costing \$100,000 for his patients, who come to him from all over the world. The young surgeon who went away under a cloud, with but \$500 in the world, has now a practice worth \$15,000 a year, and a national reputation.

Last week was signalized by another big strike, this time on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers inaugurated this one. The 1,600 engineers and firemen employed by the road struck, and none but mail trains were permitted to move, the freight business being paralyzed. But many of the places were filled by men from the east, belonging to the Knights of Labor, in spite of the fact that Powderly, in a widely published letter, warns the Knights not to interfere, or assist employers, but to allow the strike to go on. One accident, in which P. R. Wilhelm, of Rock Island, was fatally injured, and another man badly hurt, has already occurred through he ignorance or carelessness of a green en

The sarcophagus containing the bedy of

Alexander the Great has been discovered There is no news as yet from the African

explorer, Stanley. Not much anxiety is felt, however, as he is believed to be safe, The village of Valtorta, in Northern Italy, week, and twenty-three of the residents per-

French papers consider the presence of a British squadron in the Gulf of Genoa a men ace to France; they believe it is due to Italian Mr. Pyne, member of Parliament, was last

act at Dublin, and sentenced to six weeks The condition of the German crewn prince

week convicted of offences under

Anxiety to the Emperor The wound to the elbow, the body are bleeding. Ro overy.

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made eighed 180 The English secretary of war says England is behind the times in its provisions for defense of the mercantile and military ports of the kingdom, due, he says, to the rapid increase of the offensive powers of other navies.

Austria's military law, which fixes the strength of her army at 800,000 men, expires in 1888, and preparations are already being made to increase her military force to a total which will place her on an equal footing with France and Germany.

M. Wilson, son of a Scotchman who made a fortune in Paris out of gas contracts, is son-in-law of M. Grevy, ex-president of the French republic. He has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000 years, and deprived of his civil rights for five years, for the sale of the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

A LIBERAL allowance of salt, fed to milch cows, increases the flow of milk. But close observers declare the salt diminishes the amount of cream. The Germantown Tele-

graph says a reasonable explanation is that the increased flow of milk is due to an increased amount of water drank, while the fatty secretion which constitutes the cream remains constant, which in case of cows in prime condition, is believed to be a rule. But Dr. Cressey, who also investigated the subject, thinks an excess of sait prevents the active development of fat globules, while stimulating the milk secretion.

A chance of a lifetime! See advertisement of farm for sale by B. J. Culbertson, Charlotte, Mich.

FRUIT and Ornamental, Grape Vines, Berry Plans, Shrubs, Roses, etc., etc., at Wholesale and Retail. Catalogues Free. I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS,

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etc., illustrated, 136 pages, 15c; No. 3, strawberries; No. 4, Wholesale; No. 5, Rises, 28 pages,
free. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 bound in cists, forming
a complete manual for reference, 50,
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.
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AUCTION SALE

Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

I will offer for sale at my farm, one-half mile Wednesday, March 21st, mineteen head of Shorthorns, consisting of four-teen cows and heifers and nine bulls. Also, a broad mare in foal to Easthman, the best coach horse in Michigan, owned by John Powers, of Homer. Terms of Sale .- Cash. or one year's credit on good as proved notes at 7 per cent. Cat logue furnished on day of sale, or on application by writing to me at Somerset.

FREDS. SMITH, Prop.

THOROUGHBRED GUERNSEYS

Of Interest to Dairymen. I shall offer for sale by auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1888, at my farm, four miles east of Pontiac. HEAD OF GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Terms will be very reasonable. C. H. GIBBS, Pontiac, Mich. f25-2t

F Having been obliged to buy my partner's interest in the four celebrated stallions Vert Gallant 8550 (2464) and Lorendo 4991 (5036), both pure 3550 (2464) and Lorendo 4991 (5036), both pure Percherons and great prize-winners, also the imported English Draft Sir Walter Scott, Jr., and the famous roadster Ben Rothchilds, and not desiring to keep more than two stallions at Silver Creek Home, I offer two of the above horses for sale vis: one Percheron and either the English Draft or Sen Rothchilds. I also have for sale two stud coits, one two years old in April next, the other two years old in July next; one is black with a little white, the other bay with black legs, mane and tail. They were sired by the pure Percieron Vert Gallant, mentioned above. They have fine action, good bone and above. They have fine action, good bone and style and will weigh 1,600 lbs. each at maturity Can be bought very reasonable. Will s ll stal style and will weigh 1,000 103.

Can be bought very reasonable. Will a ll stallions on long time if desired. Correspondence promptly answered. R. P. BOODY,

Prop. silver Creek Bome Breeding Park,

MR-81 Morenci, Mich.

SEED CORN

HATHAWAY'S IMPROVED YELLOW DENT

Fire cured. Approved by Michigan State Ag iltural College. Grown by the originator for r thirty years. Send stamp for history, tes-onials and price. Address

B. HATHAWAY,

Little Prairie Ronde, Mich. THE LORKING FOWLS

are the oldest and best general purpose breed in existence. The silver Grey Dorking are the handsomest; the Colored the largest and hardiest. Eggs from stock personally se ected from the best yards in the United States and Canada, and scori g 92 to 95% by B. N. Pierce, \$3 per sitting of 13 eggs

PARTRIDGE-COCHINS, the best winter layers. BLACK SPANISH,

the best summer layers and producing the largest and whitest eggs. Our yards are headed by the highest scoring cockerels in the U.S. Eggs \$2 50 per sitting. ANGORA AND LOP-EARED RABBITS. TRACY BROTHERS,

mr84t Cor. Ferry & Antoine Sts., Detroit.

FARM FOR SALE. A good chauce to buy a first-rate farm of 247 acres, mostly improved, one and a half miles from market. For particulars write to

C. D. CASTLE, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

Howto Grow Onions on Muck Soil Owing to the rapid sale of this bo k the author has reduced the price to twenty-five cents.

Address with postal note

C. C. TAYLOR, Ovid, Mich.

For Sale Cheap.

The Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion MANCHESTER 3202.

Milford. Mich.

fouled in 1961, at ed by Euchanter 468, a son of Administrator 357; dam Oriole by Reveler 3109, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For partisolars address Mrs. JAMES MOORE,

more during the past three months than the flight of time in three years previous.



Peninsular Carriage Paint

Peninsular Floor Paint, which dries hard over night and will not wash off. Peninsular Domestic Paints for family use are convenient and economical, prepared in twenty fashionable colors.

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I am running as fast as I can to get a dollar's to repaint my old buggy and make it look like new. It is prepared in jet black and eight hand-some shades; it dries quickly, with a hard, beau-tiful finish and needs no rubbing or varnishing. Another dollar will buy

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About 40 head of choice young Herefords, including some imported show cows by Horatius by Old Horace. Nearly all females of the best strains of blood, viz: Lord Wilton, Old Horace. The Grove 3d, and others of equal note. Sale positive. For particulars or catalogues address JOHN W. FOSTER,

Manager Crapo Farm, Swartz Creek, Mich.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM PERCHERON HORSES

Robie 7916 (11887); Imported by Savage & Farnum in August, 1887. Nearly two hundred horses on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in the Percheron Stud Books of France and America. Prices reasonable, terms easy and stock guaranteed. Visitors always welcome. Carriages at all trains and steamboats.

Catalogues free by mail to applicants. Address

SAVAGE & FARNUM, CAMPAU BUILDING,

Detroit, Mich. WSee our advertisement of French Coach Horses in another column of this paper.

COME AND SEE THE ISLAND FARM. SAVAGE & FARNUM,

> Percheron & F'rench Coach Horses Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich.

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The Michigan Herd of Prize Winners. At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of 'The Grove 3d, dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand height to the control of t Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand heffers by Hesiod (643), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd. For the Next 60 days we will offer

Ten Fine Young Bulls at Farmers' Prices. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED!

BY APRIL NEXT, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER OUR

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD.

300 Cleveland Bays and English Shires. 300

All young and vigorous stock, nearly all imported as yearlings and grown upon our farms here therefore thoroughly acclimated. Stallions and mares of all ages and of the Cho cest Breeding Also our Celebrated herd of 150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at very much reduced prices rather than incur the expense and risk of an auction.

A Rare Opportunity is given to secure First-Class Stock at Low Figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet, and mention this paper. GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

More Imported and Bred than by any other Eight Establishments. 511 PURE-BREDS Now Actually on Hand. Experience and Facilities Combined for Furnishing Best Stock of Both Breeds at Reasonable Prices. Separate Catalogues for each breed, with history of same. Say which is wanted. Address

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., INDIANA, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays. Stock selected with reference to Style, Action

TO DAIRYMEN!

I have three young Holstein Friesian bulls for sale; two of them are from an imported cow.
One of them is eight months old, the other two
and a half years. They are from good dairy
stock and will be sold on very reasonable termsaddress
E. A. NORDM N,
mr8-4t
Dexter, Mich.

BRONZE TURKEYS AND BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Will sell in pairs, single or tri s. Write for what you want. Young Berkseires, either sex, or sows in f. 170w. Bred from the stock of Geo. W. Pinney. Ne. ark, Ohio, and Snell & Son of Ontario. ...ddress WM. Graham, fx56t Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich.

LIVERY, SALE & BOARDING STABLE FOR SALE.

Having engaged to take charge of Fern Hill
Farm, I MUST sell my stable in Detroit and I
offer a bargain to any one wanting a g-od business of this kind, located in the most desirable
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MAPLE
Hang your bucket on the spout .No
leakage. Will last a lifetime. Sample by mail 10c in to or 2c postage
stamps. Manufactured by

E. M OSHER, Holly, Mich

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

and Quality, combined with good pedigrees. 52 imported in July. 100 on hand. Prices Reasonable.

I have four young Shorthorn bulls, Princess, Rose of Sharon, Bell Duchess, Young Mary, all sired by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239, which will be sold at very reasonable figures. Address Mrs. JAMES MOORE, MILPORD, MICH.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elisabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohis Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephons

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Will E. Boyden. DELHI MILLS, 1 - - MICH.,

The following families represented in the here Cruickshank.

Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at resonable prices. Every animal guaranteed are represented. The prospects for Shorthoras are better to-day than at any time in the past five years.

BLAIR BROS. & CURRY Aurora, - - Illinois, -IMPORTERS OF-

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of the choicest breeding at very low prices

Every animal recorded and guaranteed
Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. An importation just received.

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If you want Holstein Cattle cheap be sure and write to us. We have four bulls ready for serwrite to us. We have four puns account ages. come and see them at once as we wish to reduce our herd. Short crops! Dull Markets! Prices to correspond. BERRY & WRIGHT, n21-tf Somerset Center, Hillsdale Co., Mich

SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE.

Eighteen months old Shorthorn buils for sale cheap. Also two Clyde stallions, one eightye rold brown and one three year-old with white face and white stocking. Sound and cheap.

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Port Huron, Mich.

HELLO!!!

For the finest poultry, the best butter and the reshest eggs go to MRS. J. FALTIS & SON, No. 301 Woodward Avenue, or S all No. 3 Central Market. Game in season. Telephones Woodward Avenue, 1,131; Central Market, 1,270

The highest market price paid for dress ed or live poultry, fresh eggs and choice butter. STOCK AND GRAIN FARM

FOR SALE. Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under nign state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$60 00 per acre; terms one-half down with five years' time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address

T. E. CLAPP, Banker, White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich. DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Politiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle of mo popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6256) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale as reasonable prices. ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred horthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw co., Mich. au22-26 RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sneep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor-respondence solicited. Address, M. Wickham,

A. cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. myt5-6m*

A. J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and breeding. J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co A breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O address Fenton, Genesee county. je6-iy

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 2.750 by 23d Duke of Air-drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. F. BATCHELEK, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep.

F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Families represented Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Vanquish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the berd: Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182. Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933 and Barrington 78886. C G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed

U ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hcrd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates buil Baronet, Belle Batas 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Sellnas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Snorthorus, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited.

TAMES D. HOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre,

Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino She stock for Sale. June3-1y

otch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg i stered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicit ed. jni0-3m F S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale. JAMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamora Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis tered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. myl2-RA. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale

C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County L. breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Markon Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. mayb.jy J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypeilanti, breeder of those oughbred Mering Sheep positions in the contract of the contract o EURGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-tatle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-1y* oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeking, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt.

Examine before purchasic elsewhere

Hammond solicited.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. J S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeds of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa line Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermoni registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited. HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-ly H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. je27-1y*

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mict breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewee for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited JOHN C. SHAFP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne. Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. O. LOMBAND, Addison, Lenawee Co., breec S er of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

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GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock GFarm, Pontiac, Wich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. f13-1y. JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered. J. E. FISH & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich.

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MUTTON FIRST and wool second practically settles the tariff question. The oldes established flock of Shropshire sheep in Michigan and first on record. Import the best to had. Stock always for sale at moderate rates is mile east R. R. Junc. W. J. Garlock, Howell O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered

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HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-Chinaswine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. A W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co.

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stock all of choice families. All stock recorded
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Poetry.

BLOOMING OVER THE DOOR.

A cottage all fitted and furnished, Stands daintily over the way, And here, a young pair to housekeeping Came promptly the first day of May. The place seemed to be homelike and cosey, The sun shone bright on the floor, Tet one dewy evening saw them planting A rose to bloom over the door

Ah, how they watched over its growing, And trained it with tenderest arts. And swift as its bright buds unfolded, The love of home grew in their hearts. The husband came home in the evening, All weary and worn from the store. Tofind the wife's welcome the sweeter, For roses that bloomed o'er the door

But "love," they say, " flies out of the window When poverty enters before;" But against all trials and troubles These two young hearts garnered full store. For, when fell the hush of the twilight, They whispered anew love's sweet lore, Wove closer the bonds of affection

And when the " dark days" closed around then And poverty's waves overbore, To keep the dear home how they struggled Where roses bloomed over the do And now, all their "trial time" ended, They dwell in the sunlight once more, And love brightly gleams on the hearthstone

Neath roses that bloomed o'er the door

Te new mated pairs who are building Your home nests now heed, I implore This lesson-that love lingers longest Where roses bloom over the door. So ye who count home more than shelter Plant ere the bright springtime is o'er-To make home the brighter and dearer-

A rose to bloom over the door.

Where roses bloom over the door.

RELLS OF THE NIGHT.

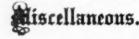
The grass is wet with dew. And the stars are faint and few The fireflies soar aloft, And the crickets chant a soft

Lullaby. Then, floating on the night, Comes a melody so slight It would seem Less a thing to name or own Than an echo overblown

The heavy odors sweep From the tropic coast to sleep. Faraway; And the music, vague and low, Seems to languish, seems to blov E'en as thev.

From a dream

How it saddens! How it cheers! How it lulls the drowsy ears With its spells! Oh, the midnight music sweet That thy airy towers repeat. Distant bells



MISS LYDDY'S SURPRISE.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Two pretty, mischevious girls together! What may not one expect of such a combination? And nothing else they liked to do so well as to plan and perpetrate mischief, ter sunset in ber thrifty garden, and then for Anne West and Mary Talcott at seventeen and eighteen were more full of fun balm, her heaven-blue larkspur spikes, and than even girls at that age are usually. At her tall stalks of aromatic fraxinella blostheir door all the misdemeanors of the whole soms, and to carry them to some ailing and Hanaford Female Seminary were usually flower-loving friend. A simply, homely, laid, because so many pranks and so much pious life she led, devoid of events, with no sdemeanor really belonged there. Yet they were what is called "good-hearted, anxiety about her means of life than a bird well-meaning girls" by people who forget

Evil is wrought

By want of thought As well as by want of heart." To-day, however, the curly fair head and the rough dark one were only full of innocent mischief; they were concocting valentines. Last year they had received several very saucy ones themselves, and were pretty sure of the senders, all of them seminary girls, so this year they were about to inflict revenge. There were not more than three young men in Hanaford who could or would distinguish themselves in this way; and one of these was just now ill with typhoid fever, another very recently engaged to the primary-class teacher in the seminary, and the third had a week ago taken his mother to Florida for the rest of the winter; so there was no flirtation to spice these valentines; no man to make miserable or happy for twenty-four nours; they were only writing for pure mischief.

Hanaford was a small and lonely town high up in New Hampshire, from which all the young men who could had "gone west" or to the great seaboard cities long ago. One of these youths had made a vast amount of money in California, where he had married: he had one child, a daughter, whom he had sent to New York to be educated. and at that very fashionable boarding school the girl had learned many things not in the regular programme; so that before her schooling was over she had eloped with a clerk in one of the city shops, a handsome, silly, penniless youth, who admired her blooming face much, and her money more. But he only got the face, not the money; her father never forgave her, and dying shortly after, left a large sum to build and endow a girl's school in his native town, adding the remark that he did this to prowide a safe place for the education of silly young women, and especially requesting that all his family connection should send their daughters there rather than to any fown or city.

As the school was liberally endowed, its teachers well paid, its principal a man of high reputation and character, and its prices disgraced it in any way.

Anne West was the daughter of the only rich man in the town, and Mary Talcott was her cousin, who boarded at Mr. West's, and with Anne was numbered with the few day scholars of the seminary. To-night, as they finished their rhymes of fun and impertinence, and had also inscribed them on various decorated sheets of note-paper, suddenly Asne exclaimed, "Oh, Molly, let's write one to old Lyddy Packard! I don't believe she ver had a valentine in all her life-

"What fun!" responded Molly. "Let's do it, Nan. Let's make a real sentimer ta , solemn one; one in dead earnest, you know. My! wouldn't I like to be behind the door when she reads it!"

"So would I: but I'm not going to wade through all the drifts round her forlorn little house just to peep in at her window. I wish Valentine's Day came in warm weath-

er-don't you?" "I wish there never was any cold weather, if you come to that," laughed Molly. And then the two pretty heads were bent over the table, and the manufacture of some 'solemn' rhymes went on; slowly, it is

true, but perseveringly. Meantime Miss Lyddy Packard went on

her way unconscious of what awaited her. She was one of a class of women common in New England country towns-a real old maid. The days are long past when that term was one of opprobrium; the world has at last learned that its best, noblest, and sweetest women belong to the eleven thousand virgins, and are quite as truly saints as St. Ursula's following. Lydia Packard had nursed a bedridden mother to her grave, her father having died of the fit of delirium tremens during which he had thrown his wife down the cellar stairs, and given thereby a fate worse than death to the active, cheery woman-the fate of a life-long imprisonment in her bleak little bed-room Lydia had been cheerful, faithful and hard working for twenty-one years under these adverse circumstances; could any saint be more? She had never been "in love" with any one, for after her father's death she had neither time nor opportunity to give way to the tender passion; nobody wanted to "go with" old man Packard's daughter, and run the risk thereby of encountering one of his drunken rages, so the lonely girl never went to singing-school, coasting frolics, apple-paring bees, or any other of the rustic gatherings; her sole social pleasure was going to meetings Sunday and to the Thursday evening lecture. She was twenty years old the day she put her mother to bed, lifting her in strong young arms from the cellar floor, and calling in a chance passer to send him after the doctor. It was twenty-one years after that she laid that mother in her coffin and followed it to the graveyard, where it was buried beside an unloved and dishonored husband and fa-

now; her sole possession the little red house on the village street, with its small garden, and a few wood-lots upon the mountainside; perhaps ten acres of rock and trees. She lived there as hundreds of such women have lived before her, with almost incredible frugality, and in entire solitude, except as she went out sewing some days in the year, or was sent for to help at Thanksgiving, or "killing-time." Her cruse was like the widow of Sarepta's, that never failed, even if it were small and but half full: she never wanted for the necessities of life; its luxuries to her were the wild berries she picked in her own "lot" on the mountain, the Spitzenburg apples on the one tree in her garden, a loaf of cake once or twice a year from some kind and thoughtful neighbor, a fowl at Thanksgiving, or some ribs of pork and a little sausage-meat at killingtime from such sources: for Hanaford people were "real neighborly." Her pleasures were to go to church and prayermeeting, and to work at early dawn and afgather her rose-buds, her pinks, her scarlet house-mate but her gray cat, and no more has that picks its living from the bending weed tops, or the tree boughs among which i regularly slings its tiny nest from year to

That was Lydia's life. She was all alone

Yet, after all, Lydia was a woman, and she lived in her nest alone. A woman's eart and life never arrange themselves in solitude so comfortably as a man's; perhaps because he never has the feeling that his oneliness is compulsory; he has the comfortable masculine consciousness that he can at any time ask and have some one to worship him and to care for him; but a woman's fate is forced upon her; she can make no certain effort to escape it; she can only gild it with hope, or drape it with resignation; yet its life-long endurance does not kill her instinctive longing, only stifles it: and it would be untrue to nature as well as facts did I deny that Miss Lyddy never witnessed the household life of joy and pain, of forbearance and affection, in the homes where she was called as a helper, without breathing to herself some half-owned wishes that she too was able to rely on a strong arm, to have children cluster about her with their fresh life enlivening her years, to be the centre and trust of a family, a mother in her home-highest and sweetest mission of

She never pined to vote; nothing could have induced her to leave the sphere which she believed God had appointed for her; she did not long to preside at conventions or conventicles; her truly feminine soul revolted at such thoughts; but she was lonely often and again by her purring wood fire, with only the cat on her knees, the flicker of snow against her window, the drip of rain on the roof, or the soulless crying of wind in the spout—the only sounds to disturb her reveries. When such dreams or ideas as these assailed her, she repelled them as best she might, oftentimes closing her eyes and whispering to herself in her honest, pious fashion: "Thy will be done!" a spell that quieted her, in the exquisite language of Scripture, "even as a weaned child."

It was a dark cold evening, that 14th of February, when a hurried tap called Miss merely nominal, Hanaford Seminary was Lyddy, just at dark, to the kitchen door, always full of pupils, and nobody up to this and a boy, tied up even to his eyes in a time had ever eloped from its precincts, or fluffy red comforter, thrust a yellow envelope

into her hand and fled away. Miss Lyd a drew near the lamp, carefully another, flowered, gilt, and tinted in the most florid style; she hesitated a moment | ried and lost his wife, as [well as several before profane scissors were allowed to open little Cupid leered at her from the unfolded note, as he seemed to point right at her face it was like the roll-call after a mighty batturtle-doves eyed each other as they perched side by side on a green branch in the other corner; garlands of roses and forget-me-

and enclosed the following verses, written in firm round script:

"Dear Lydia, I recall the past On this auspicious day:
old times that flew away so fast,
When you and I at play
wung from the oak trees by the school red plums when days grew co

'I wish those hours would com: once more When I, a happy child, Waited for you at mother's door, And you came by and smiled. Life has been long and hard and *ad. But memory still can make me glad. "Oh Lydia, has your heart grown cold Beneath the frosts of time?

ydia, has your heart grown e eath the frosts of time? thful love, though I be old, os yet its youthful prime. am yours, if you'il be mine, rue and constant valentine.'

Miss Lyddy laid down the missive, and sank into her rocking-chair.

"Goodness me!" she ejaculated. face glowed; her pleasant eyes glowed too; in all her life she had never had a "valen-'ne" before, and she could scarce believe her own eyes. She picked it up again, looked over the envelope, inspected that naughty little Cupid cursorily (she did not like babies without clothing), smiled a tender smile at the pretty billing doves, ran her worn and sallow index finger down the tracery of garlands, and then fell to reading the verses over.

Molly and Anne had been much disappointed about that bit of rhyme. They had intended to make it very pompous and sublime but their wits failed them: they could achieve nothing but this simple little jingle: but they "builded better than they knew." Miss Lydia could feel and understand this plain English much better than a loftier and more elaborate strain. She did hesitate a moment over "auspicious;" but there was her Walker's Dictionary in a little high cupboard, where she kept it along with her mother's Bible, and it took but a moment to explain to her what the pollysyllable meant. Then she began to talk to herself, as lonely people will.

"Well, it beats all! I don't know who nder the canopy could have writ that to me. Somebody 't went to deestrick school along of me, certain. We did hev a swing onto that big white oak by the Brandy Hill school-house, sure enough. There was Jehiel Green-pshaw! he's married an' gone to York this twenty odd year. There was Hi Lockwood; he went to the war, an' never come back; besides, he an' me never hitched horses no way, he was the meanest. Couldn't be Stephen Slocum? Mercy me! no: he was always a danglin' after Love Allen, and they say he married her after her first died, and they live in Californy."

Miss Lyddy was really beating round the bush in these reminiscences. She had picked up the corner of her check apron, and rolled it over and over to help her memory; but she knew all the time that there was only one boy in the school who could have written those lines, and truly she had not self. Verily, we women are queer crea- I hope not. But why should I linger in

grows about Hanaford except in folkses her son at Chicago? gardens, and we mostly went along in the fall. Well, well, well! I do wonder where certain rustic said of Niagara's awful and he is, and what he is a-doin', and how upon solemn cataract, "What's to hender?" ch o' me after

cept in the case of fresh meat or new milk The arrival of those viands he noticed with alacrity, and expressed himself about them with deep interest; he cared nothing for families." Cupids and doves (painted ones), nor yet for tender verses. He escaped much dismietude.

Miss Lyddy locked away that missive in with glass handles in her keeping-room, and lay awake much longer than she ought, trying to remember more about Lemuel Bangs than she really did.

She woke up next day with that gratified deeling, vague yet delightful, that visits us all when something gratifying has taken place over night, and smiled to herself, as she fried her potato for breakfast, and boiled a fresh egg for that frugal meal, to think how pleasant it was to be remembered and -almost-made love to by Lemuel Bangs, who was such a jolly little boy with red hair and freckles when she knew him. What had become of him? Like all the other Hanaford boys, he had gone west; she knew so much; but his parents died some time ago, and both his brothers went away too after that; he had slipped out of Hanaford talk and recollections as one leaf slips away from the crowding foliage of a

forest tree, and is thought of no more. Blessed be coincidences! Without them how could we poor literary grubbers ever write stories, or poems, or any such thing? And coincidences are much more common. beloved reader, than you have any idea, un less you belong to the Psychical Society. and diligently study their records.

While Lydia Packard was smiling and coloring over her valentine, Lomuel Bangs was actually brushing off his great-coat in the bar-room of the Hanaford tavern. He had come back from that indefinite, prosperous west with a modest fortune, not to settle in his native town-oh no!-but he had business in Boston, and as that was done with sooner than he expected, he just ran up to Hanaford with a vague longing to see the old town, much wondering on his way if there were any one left there who remembered him, so long an exile. For cut the envelope, and discovered within it Lemuel had had his own experiences, like most men of forty-nine; he had been marchildren; only the youngest, twin girls of that beautiful work of art; but curiosity pre- five, had he left behind him, at his farm in vailed; she slit the end neatly, and drew Dakota, with their old grandmother. At out a sheet of tinted note-paper. A wicked the tavern robody know him. Old Shepard was long gone to his place in the graveyard; his bended bow and ready arrow; two tiny the to hear him ask the smart fellow who was landlord now about his old schoolmates; relatives he knew were not there. Yes, this one was dead; so was this one;

"York;" even the girls were dead or married, till it came to Lyddy's turn.

"Well, she is here," answered the landlord, pleased to find one name left; "she lives by herself a piece down the Darby road, in a leetle red house; her folks used to live there, I guess."

It was too late to hunt her up that night but Lemuel Bangs rose next day with full intent to find his school-mate. There was not a spark of sentiment in his recollection of her; he never could or would have written that valentine; but he remembered the demure, bright-eyed little maid, and how he had pitied even though he avoided her for being that old reprobate "old man Packard's" daughter. He had gone away before her father died, and had a whole history of his own since; his hair was no longer redit was a good bushy gray; and a wholesome tan had obliterated his freckles; but the sound white teeth, the kindly eyes, the deep chin dimple, still remained: the laugh ing boy had grown into the resolute, cheery man, who scrambled up again every time fate knocked him down, and laughed at his own falls

Lydia knew him as soon as she opened he door, and held out both her hands. 'Why, Lem Bangs!" she cried, with a voice of tender surprise and welcome. "This beats everything! Who'd ha' thought of seein' von!"

"Well, Lyddy, here I am."

He strode in and sat down by the fire, big, sturdy, pleasant-faced man; and Lydia stood and looked at him. Dear old Lydia! that bad little Cupid had brushed the cobwebs of Time off her face since yesterday; some ineffable gleam of youth played over the smiling old face, and kindled the pensive eyes to brightness.

"Why, you haven't grown old to speal of, have ye?" laughed Lemuel.

And Lyddy answered, "I guess I hev a much as you. Lemnel: but I knowed you right off.'

So then they sat down and chatted There was a plate of doughnuts in the cupboard that tasted "just like mother's," on which she regaled him, brewing a cup of tea besides, the only beverage she had to offer. And there they sat for hours, talking over the dead and gone, till each knew all the other had to tell.

Lamuel did not leave Hanaford the next day, as he meant to; he hired a pung, and took Lyddy over to Dayton, where his folks were buried; he wanted to see about their gravestones, and the way to Dayton ed past Brandy Hill school-house. Lamuel reminded her how they used to swing on those trees, and inquired if the winter-green plums up in her wood lot were as big as they used to be. Lyddy never alluded to those dear verses; nor did Lemuel-naturally! To her sweet, shy soul that valentine was a sacred subject; she felt pleased with thought of him for years; but now he had Lem's delicacy of feeling in ignoring it. been recalled to her. And yet, as the best On, men and brothers! do you ever imagine and simplest of women will sometimes, she how much credit you get in feminine minds was acting this small play to herself for her- for things you never so much as think of? this fashion? What good is it to paint ev-"Why, I declare," she went on, after a ery step of the brief courtship that really brief pause. "I do b'lieve it is Lemuel began to grow on that very drive, as Lem-Bangs. He lived a half a mile beyond our uel looked at Lyddy's kind face, growing folkses, on the way to school, and he did rosy in the keen wintry air, heard her pleasused to be a-waitin' for me sometimes; and ant voice, and thought of his lonely farm in used. An open fire-place will draw off all now I rec'lect on't, we went a winter-green Dakota, and his twin girls growing up there dummin' more'n once up to our wood lot, with their feeble, apetful grandmother, who Must be. The' ain't no other kind of plums was always pining to go back and live with

Yes, it was a short courtship; but, as a

Lydia had no trousseau to furnish, no relatives to consult; her heart said "yes" A soft color stole up on to Miss Lydia's before her lips did; and Lemuel must get pale cheek, a glow crept into her heart, her home; so in one fortnight's time she was eves grew bright and soft and dim, and no- "wooed an' married an' a'." and is now body saw them except Tommy the cat, and the happiest of women, with two loving Tommy was not an observant person, ex- little maids hanging about her all day, an is used care must be taken that the air is affectionate and cheerful husband, and a home of her own-a real home, such as it the inlet may be either at the bottom or tor means when "He setteth the solitary in

Molly and Anne saw Mrs. Lydia come out of the parsonage on her husband's arm. and enter the stage that was to carry them over to Dayton station. They knew about little upper drawer of the great bureau the wedding, and were peeping through the blinds to see what they could see.

"Oh dear!" said Molly to Anne, never shall know now how she took that valentine."

"Never!" said Anne to Molly. And you won't, my dears, till you read this little tale. It is only writers who know everything.—Harper's Bazar.

The "Chinook."

The east wind, the drying or chilling wind, according to the season, that blows down the Columbia river with great force sometimes, was called by them the Walla Walla wind, because it came to them from the direction of the Walla Walla country. In the winter this wind brings freezing weather, and sometimes will close the streams with ice. In the summer it is a parching wind, and its approach can be noted for long distances as it lifts the dust and debris high in the air. It is an odious wind, and no one wishes it to blow upon im. Fortunately, its reign is always short. but will sometimes continue for three or four days.

Its enemy is the Chinook wind, so called by the Indians alluded to above, because it come to them from the direction of the country of the Chinooks. This is a balmy wind, coming from the Kuro Siwo, or Great Japanese current, of the Pacific Ocean. In summer it is a cool wind, and temper the heat of summer so that nowhere in Washington Territory do people fall down with sunstrokes. In the winter it is a warm, moist wind, and is sometimes slightly odoriferous as if spice-laden from the tropics. It is so gentle upon ordinary occasions that its presence could not be noted by its moion, and it is almost miraculous in its effect. Snow and ice disappear before it with rapidity, and it seems to be able to blow for long distances between walls of parilla, which tones the stomach, promotes colder air without parting with its heat. Sometimes it constitutes an upper current, in which case the remarkable spectacle is witnessed of the snow melting from the mountain tops while thermometers in the valleys register below the freezing point. At other times it is the surface current, and follows the valleys and gorges as a flood might follow them. It seems to bear healnots trickled down either side of the page, that one was in "Californy," t'other in ing upon its wings, like Sandalphon, the bottle in the market. All druggists sell it. kicked up and played in the sunshine of surely aid you. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Angel of Prayer, and it is not difficult to conceive that the Indians would wish to personify it, in order to fix upon it their devotions.

This wind sometimes penetrates as far as the upper stretches of the Missouri, and even tempers the air on the plains of Dakota beyond the Rocky Mountains. Whereever it goes the chains of winter are unloosed, and the ice-bound rivers are set free. The Chinook is the natural enemy of the odious east wind, and while ordinarily it wields its influence as gently as the zephyrs that waft the thistledowns in autumn, still there are times when the two winds engage in giant conflicts and fight for supremacy, now in the upper, then in the lower strata, on the mountains and in the valleys, alternately driving each other back and forth, swaying the trees, tossing the leaves and swirling the raindrops or the crystals of snow as the one or the other advances. But the combat is never long and victory is always with the Chinook. The inhabitarts east of the Cascade Mountains, when winter has seized them and the east wind dashes snow into their faces, pray for the Chinook to come. They look by day for its moist front and listen by night for the noise of its compat with the east wind, and when it reaches them they rejoice. — Gov. Semple.

Ventilation of the Home. At a meeting of the Engineering Society held last week in the School of Science. Toronto, Mr. W. E. Field read a paper upon the Heating and Ventilating of Buildings. and although the subject is a very extensive one the essayist had condensed it some what and brought out the main principles very clearly in a most interesting paper. Hitherto the ventilation of rooms seems to have been left in most cases to take care of itself, but among sanitary engineers and scientific architects the importance of the subject is becoming better recognized every day. Mr. Field spoke of the very vitiating effect of the gas we one jet of which consumes more air than man in a given time, and in addition to this renders the resulting product much more impure than the air which man exhales. This exhaled air contains from four to five per cent, of carbonic acid gas, whereas pure air rarely contains more than five parts in 10,000, and it has been proven by numerous experiments that air containing rom 3.5 to 4 per cent of this gas is incapgas, and the extremely poisonous nature of the products of combustion, it is necessary to provide an exit for these gases at the ceiling of the room, even when an outlet for ordinary foul air is situated near the floor ine. A mistake is often made in supposing that because the air issuing from our lungs I was going to get them. Sitting half way is at a higher temperature than the air in the room, it will therefore rise to the ceiling. and should be drawn off there. The fact is that exhaled air contains so much moisture and carbonic acid gas that the slight difference in temperature is more than counter balanced by the increase in its specific gravity, and therefore it falls to the floor, and

while the exit must always be placed near the floor line, its position depends to a certain extent upon the system of heiting the foul air of a room, but unfortunately it very often produces a dangerous draught from imperfectly made window sashes and oor frames; but in any case it will draw into the room sufficient air for its own draught. A closed stove however is if any thing worse than the grate, for with it no air is drawn off excent that which is quired for the combustion of the fuel, and as steam and hot water coils require no such air the case is even worse when they are used, unless a distinct and complete system of ventilation is also supplied. If hot air not burnt in the furnace, and assuming this of the room, but the outlet must be always at the floor line and should be placed in

to the inlet. Fleecing the Unwary.

such a position that it will not be too close

The Art Amateur tells how rogues in the auction room deceive buyers of pictures by tricks which would be sharp in a horse ockev:

"Now that the season for picture mock auctions has set in, it is well to renew our cautions to our readers to be on their guard against tricks of the trade. There are various clever dodges for palming off copies of valuable paintings for the originals. A ceropened an auction. In his otherwise worthworks by good artists. Of each of these very fairly executed. At the sale the undoubted picture was put up, and of course guaranteed. It was duly knocked down. laid behind the auctioneer's rostrum until work was sent home to the purchaser. In forged pictures, and still retained the origiant, conveniently operating behind a screen, cent purchaser, who, making sure of his that he has not been taken in."

hat tired feeling are cured by Hood's Sarsa healthy digestion, creates an appetite, cures sick headache and builds up the whole system. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Why are ladies like churches? Because here is no living without them.

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Manufactured by pro- Your gloves once covered the delicate fl-sh prietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Largest of a kid; your shoes, too, once bleated and tion, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills will

Amid Drifting Sands

The "sand hills" in Nebraska are peculiar. Drifted east, west, north, south, everywhere, by each wind that blows; whirled up into a conical peak by the wind of to-day, only to be blown out into a long, low drift by that of to-morrow; tossed about hither and thither, like snow by every passing breeze—these sand dunes have a strange, uncertain existence, almost as fickle and capricious as the wind itself. They are a seals on the head, snaring silk-worms, trapshifting, moving desert, an ever billowy ocean on which one may walk, mounting the waves, and, looking off across the rest. less surface, see sand and sky, nothing more. They are unique; an ocean, while tossed by a storm, turned to sand, and still like the ocean, the waves rising and falling, only slower. Fitful, unquiet, restless, a vagrant country.

The sand hills are desolate, dreary, silent On a calm day the silence is oppressive. I remember riding up on the top of one of these drifts of sand one afternoon when the sun was sinking well down toward the west, and it seemed as if there was nothing around me but shadows-every cone throwing a dark shadow half way up the gravish vellow side of the next. I had left the wagon an hour before, as we were going along the trail four or five miles to the south. and ridden off among the hills on the pony after some antelopes of which we had caught sight. It was a still, calm October day-not a breath of wind, not a cloud in sight. I had wandered over and among the hills for some time, when I stopped to rest on the top of one rather higher than the others. It seemed as if I could see thouands of the little round, conical hillseach forty or fifty feet high perhaps-each like all the others -each casting a dark, semi-circular shadow. As the eye reached to be socially inclined apfurther away the hills seemed to become lost and gradually melt into one another. but the shadows remained, making a landscape of shadows-half shadows, half sunlight. The shadows lay thick and regular over the sandy waste, as if some giant had gone over the whole country with a huge paint brush, and touched the landscape regularly with dark blotches. Their edges almost met, with only a tracery of sunlight dividing them. In time the view would have grown monotonous, but then it was strange, unique, bewildering. It was silence and desolation lying at one's feet, with the soft afternoon sun-a little redder able of supporting animal life. Owing to than usual, a little like Indian summerthe quantity of air consumed by burning flooding it with a hazy light, and gradually sinking lower and lower, while the shadows

rose higher and higher. Some little distance away I could see a couple of the antelopes I had started after on one of the hills, gazing toward me with mild surprise at the fact that I thought that up the side of almost the next hill was a lean and hungry coyote. At the foot of the one where I stood lay scattered the bones of two or three buff dos, half buried in the sand, with their white spectral looking skulls and black horns. The rest was sand -sand and shadows and silence.

The only variation to the scene of hill and hadow was far to the northwest-so far that it was scarcely noticed at first. Here in one place the hills grew lower till gradually the shadows melted together, and a narrow but well defined valley could be traced, at the bottom of which, gleaming in the sun, lay a little silver lake-a glimmering mirror among the sand dunes. It was where the wind, during some dry season had whirled the sand away and scooped llne-and afterward the water had run in well dug by the wind.

These sands blow about all winter-they are too dry to freeze, if the snow covers them it soon blows off, and with it the hill on which it lay. Along the railroad a heavy wind will frequently drift the sand into the cuts till it stops the trains. I have myself seen six inches of sand on the track in some places. A heavy rain will partially subdue the sand for a very short time-while it is raining, perhaps, not much longer. - Chicago Tribune.

Another Way of Looking at it.

Many persons, says a Chicago Inter Ocean correspondent, seem to think that it is fearfully wicked to kill a bird in order to get its feathers for decorative purposes, and perhaps those persons are right. I should like for them to answer a few simple questions, however, to get things fairly arranged In the first place a great many seals are kill tain dealer went to a western town and ed and their pelts made up into very beau tiful and expensive sacks. Why is it right less collection were one or two original to kill seals for their pelts and wrong to kill herons for their plumes? Doubtless a seal originals there were some half dozen copies loves life as dearly as does a heron. "Oh, but a seal-skin sack is useful and comfortable," exclaims some one. "Yes it is," I reply, "but not more so than a sack made of sack cloth and stuffed with wool." Do the sale was over, and then the spurious you properly note the point? A seal-skin sack, as such, is a mere ornament, and a travelling from town to town, never remain- much more extravagant one than a tuft of ing long in one, this knavish dealer made a heron feathers. I once peeped in upon a good thing of it, since he got rid of all the meeting of a society for the protection of wild birds, or something of the sort, and nal ones. Another ingenious dodge resort- noted that nearly every man present wore It rarely prevails for more than three hours, ed to by such men is to have a couple of can. beaver, or otter, or fox fur ornaments, and vases in one frame, one in front of the every woman had on a seal-skin. Poor other, the front canvas being the genuine little soft-furred animals, why are they so work, the other a copy of the same. The crueily treated? I suppose there is a differpicture having been knocked down, the ence of a radical sort between fur and feathauctioneer blandly invites the purchaser to ers. Up in the far north they beat seals to write his signature on the back of the can- death with clubs, and dressy women everyvas, "so there may be no mistake." By where are glad of it; down in Florida they the end of the sale, the auctioneer's assist- shoot herons with guns; and the bird cranks wail about it from the depths of their luxuhas extracted the front canvas from the rious furs. Oh, hum mity, thou art a delicious frame-the removal and replacement of a fraud! If seal-skins were ugly they would not few tacks being all that is necessary-and be fashionable; if plumes were not beautiful the spurious picture is handed to the inno- herons would not be killed. Ah, do you not know, my beautiful young lady, how signature on the back, is perfectly satisfied many murdered silk worms your resplendant gown represents? Poor little creatures, they had to be killed in order to Dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, and get their cocoons! Let's get up a society white. Borneo ginger is often chalked to for silk worms. Don't you feel rather mean make it look like the bleached article when you reflect that every time you twang your guitar or scrap; your violin you are torturing the bowels of a crucified insect? What cruelty for the mere luxury of music! Take that transparent comb out of your hair this minute; it's made from a shell torn

from the back of a murdered tortoise! By

the way, there is a heron plume in your hat.

France as lively a goat as the one that ran away from good M. Seguin in Dauders charming story. Let those who reside in transparent houses refrain from peeping through other people's windows. There's no telling where the peeping is going to end, Look into the church pews, or into the theater boxes. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. 'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life (pounding

ping beavers, and shooting herons), one glance at their array!

A Bear Defies a Train.

There are a good many bear stories going

the rounds nowadays, but we have one

which actually occurred in this parish during

the present week. On a small plantation a mile or two above Bayou Goula, a black bear was seen to have entered a turnip patch and at once proceeded to help himself to as many turnips as his appetite demanded. It is said that a colored man witnessed the unauthorized levity of Mr. Bruin and determined that he would enter the patch and drive the invader out. Acting on the impulse h immediately entered the inclosure and staed in Bruin's direction. As soon as de man's presence became known to the ear he discontinued his vegetable repas with the evident intention of embellishing it with meat, and with ears thrown back and head erect, he started toward the sor of Ham with the apparent intention of resting the qualities of his make-up. The darkey him coming and at once decided that ie did not wish to drive his bearship from the field, and rather than attempt it leave the field himself. So h graciously turned his face in the opposite made for the railroad. The bear appeared he willingly followed his visitor, acceptating his speed as he traveled. Samb imitated him and quickened his pace. And thus they had it for some time smaight up the railroad; run bear, run man, and the devil take the hindmost. Suddenly the colored man heard a rumbling noise down the track and knew at nce that the night express train was comng. In a short time it hove in sight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. When the train came in sight, the colored man jumped from the track, and continued his wild flight on the side of it. The bear also heard a noise, and looking around saw the iron horse with its red lights and its terrible wheezing and puffing, rushing madupon him. He seemed to lose all thought of the man and turned his attention to the new foe which threatened him. Rearing on his haunches, with his fore feet extended. he snarlingly awaited the oncoming train He hadn't long to wait and the ponderous engine, with its long and heavyladen train, struck bold Bruin amidships and in a jiffy sent him to the happy-hunting grounds to join the members of his family who had preceded him there. He was skinned on the spot-by piecemeal, we suppose-and the colored man who had been racing with him enjoyed a slice of hapless Bruin for supper. - Iberville (La.) South.

Plain Living in New York.

Oliva Delaplaine's ideas of "plain genteel iving" in New York are set forth by Edgar Fawcett in the current American Magazine as follows: " I am going to marry Arthur Plunkett."

Emeline had holdly said to her cousin Madeline one day, "and I know very well that people assert that it's not a good match. But upon my word I should like to know down lower than usual-below the water why. If Arthur was a baker or a grocer, I and formed the little pond. It was a little him. And as for money, papa's promised us the interest on four hundred thousand dollars, twenty thousand a year. Then Arthur has about six thousand a year, and that will make twenty-six thousand. Nothing very wonderful, of course, but then it isn't exactly poverty when you bear in mind that we shall be guests of papa and mamma at Newport in the summer, for as long as we please. We can rent a small house on Fifth or Madison Avenue, and have two or three carriages and about four horses, and a a butler besides the coachman, and a man to assist the butler, while at the same time going out alongside of the coachman and also acting as 'Arthur's valet, morning and evening, and a maid for me, and then about five other servants. But all the other servants must be women. We can't afford a chef. Arthur and I have been figuring it all down, and we've decided that a chef is impossible. It grieves me to think of this, but the lines must be drawn. It will be plain, genteel living, you see, but it distinctly will not be poverty, and I shall be very glad, really, Lina, if you would contradict any reports you may hear circulated about papa having objected to the marriage, and his not intending to help us a particle.

Where Spices Come From.

The best pepper is the "shot" pepper, as it is in heavier grains than the Singapore pepper, which is the second grade, but both kinds come from Singapore. A still lower grade comes from the island of Sumatra White pepper is the kernel with the shell removed, and though just as flery it has not the flavor of the black pepper. Pepper is often adulterated with charcoal and buckwheat. The best red pepper comes from Natal and costs fifty cents a pound. A lower grade comes from Zanz bar.

Brown nutmegs from Penang, West Indies, are the pest. They are in their natural state, and are so full of oil that it will ooze out if an incision be made. The nut megs kept by most grocers are the lower grades that are put through a sweating process to remove the oil, and are rolled in lime to cover up all the defects. Th . best cloves come from Penang and are sun dried. Caeaper grades come from Zanzibar, and are kiln dried, with much of the oil extracted. Ground cloves are adulterated by leaving in the stems. Pimento, or allspice, comes from Jamaica. The best ginger also African ginger is dark in color and poor in the other kind it is most used. Cevion cinlittle used. Cassia, the outside bark of the tree, is the substance in general use and costs about one-tenth the genuine article.

One by one the hird builds his nest. It y u desire to build up your health and you h ve constipation and headache, or indiges

WIDDER GREENE'S LAST WORDS.

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"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Greene, I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene; 't no place for me to stay such a world as 'tis to-day. works an' ways is too much for me, body can't let nobody be, he girls is flounced from top to toe, that's the hull o' what they know. e men is mad on bonds and stocks, in an shootin an pickin locks. m real afraid I'll be hanged myself hain't laid on my final shelf. re ain't a creetur but knows to-day lever was a lunatic anyway, since crazy folks all go free a dreadful afraid they'll hang up me! 's another thing that's pesky hardan't go into a neighbor's yard · dow be you? or borry a pin, but what the paper 'll have it in: We're pleased to say the Widder Greene

ok dinner a Puesasy with Mrs. Kene, Our worthy friend Mrs. Greese's gone wn to Barkamstead to see her on.' eat Jerusalem ! ca: 't I stir 7ithout a-raisin' some feller fur? here ain't no privacy, so to say, to more n if this was Judgment Day, And as for meetin'-I wait to swear

Byery time I put my need in there. Why, even 'Old Hapted' 's spiled and done. under the sun: emu and slow. d from men below. Now it goes liv a gallopin' steer, Now it goes liv a ddle there and here.

the Lord above ref He was hand a glove e creatures he ever made 1 1.9 jigs that ever was played. too-but here I'm dumbyou what! I'd like it some old Parson Nathan Strong as grave would come along, e us a stirrin' taste o' fireent an' justice is my desi:e. n't all love an' sickish sweet & makes this world or '.ott er complete

6 law! I'm old! I'd better be dead the world's a turnin' over my head; erit 's talkin' like tarnel fools, s kicked out o' deestrict schools, creturs a-murderin' roundst folks better be under the ground fare ye-well! this airthly scene o more'll be pestered by Widder Greene.

Bill Nye and the Farmer. Bill Nye, the brilliant and intellectual,

who has achieved sufficient fame to have a brand of cigars named after him, recently met a horny-handed son of toil on the train and exchanged agricultural opinions with him. The farmer said:

" My cattle has gone through a mowful o' hay sence October and eleven ton o' brand. Hay don't seem to have the goodness to it that it had last year, and with their new pro cess griss mills they jerk all the juice out o' brand, so's you might as well feed cows with excelsior and upholster your horses with hemlock bark as to buy brand."

"Well, why do you run so much to stock? Why don't you try diversified farming and rotation of crops?"

"Well, prob'ly you got that idee in the papers. A man that earns big wages writng Farm Hints for agricultural papers can make more money with a soft-lead pencil and two or three season-cracked idees like that'n I can carrying of 'em out on the farm. We used to have a feller in the drug store in our town that wrote such good pieces for the Rural Vermonter and made up such a good condition powder out of his wn head that two years ago we asked hin to write a nessay for the annual meeting of the Buckwheat Trust, and to use his own adgment about choice of subject. And he had selected for a say that took the whole forenoon to read?

What subject, you mean?"

" Give it up!"

'Well, he'd wrote out that whole blamed nanity of Dehorning Hydraulic Rams.'

'That's pretty fair.' Well, farmin' is like runnin' a paper in egards to some things. Every feller in the world will take and turn in and tell you ow to do it, even if he don't know a blamd thing about it. There ain't a man in the nited States to-day that don't secretly ink he could run airy one of them if his ther business busted on him, whether he lows the difference between a new milch ern aspect. The farm was no good. You court-house. ould'nt raise a disturbance on it. Well. that does he do? Goes and get a passle of im tailed yeller cows from New Jersey and Last year the cuss sent a load of cream over and tried to sell it at the new matory while the funeral and hollerump myself, but I read my paper and dont get left like that."

"What are the prospects for farmers in your state?"

"Well, they are pore. Never was so o they went into a clothing store, one of seen the testator sign that instrument, to m, and one went into hardware and one is which he promptly answered he had. ter. They said that farmin' was gittin' be like fishin' and huntin', well enough or a man that has means and leisure, but ey couldn't make a livin' at it, they said. other boy is in a drug store, and the man at hires him says he is a royal feller."

"Kind of a caster royal feller," I said ith a shriek of laughter.

He waited until I had laughed all I want-

to and then he said: "I've always hollered for high tariff in der to hyst the public debt, and now that e've got the national debt coopered I wish ey'd take a little hack at mine. I've put n fifty years farmin'. I never drank licker any form. I've worked from ten to thteen hours a day, been economical in oze and never went to a show more'n a zen times in my life, raised a family an i arned upwards of two hundred calves to rink out of a tin pail without blowing all heir vittles up my sleeve. My wife worked alongside o' me sewin new seats on the boys' pants, skimmin' milk and even helpme load hay. For forty years we toiled ng together and hardly got time to look to each other's faces or dared to stop an d et acquainted with each other. Then her ealth failed. Ketched cold in the spring use, prob'ly skimmin' milk and washin'

pans and scaldin' pails and spankin' butter. Anyhow she took in a long breath one day while the doctor and me was watchin' her, and she says to me, 'Henry,' says she, 'I've got a chance to rest,' and she put one tired, wore-out hand on top of the other tired, wore-out hand, and I knew she'd gone where they don't work all day and do chores all night.

"I took time to kiss her then. I'd been and then I called in the boys. After the uneral it was too much for them to stand around and eat the kind of cookin' we had to put up with, and nobody spoke up around the house as we used to. The boys quit whistlin' around the barn and talked kind of low by themselves about goin' to town and gettin' a job."

"They're all gone now and the snow's four feet deep on mother's grave up there

in the old berryin' ground." Then both of us looked out of the car window quite a long while without saying anything.

A Dog in Court.

The following incident actually happened in a Minneapolis courtroom.

particularly of man's best four-footed friend, bleeding. The bastinado is used on the the dog, has been the subject of almost slightest provocation. Not long ago the numberless stories and legends, both an- keeper of the prison was asked by an Amercient and modern; but it is an occurrence as | ican traveler, whom for some reason he was | know-one of those that stand at the door rare as it is wonderful that a dog has been anxious to please, what this punishment of there." brought into court, before judge and jury, to the bastinado was like. The answer was give evidence in his own case. Such a case, that he should see for himself. In a few that of Burton vs. Goehringer, occurred in minutes a man was brought in, fastened to

Some two years ago, H. Burton, of the Plymouth clothing-house, lost a valuable Gordon setter dog. He was as intelligent as he was handsome, and Mrs. Burton had taught him many entertaining little tricks. A couple of months ago Mr. Burton ran across Sport on the street and took him the officer. home. At this juncture Chris Goehringer, a Bridge Square saloon keeper, appeared on the scene, and claimed the dog as his own, alleging that he had bought him two years previously. A lawsuit was the result. Mr. Burton produced witnesses to prove that he had owned the dog since his puppyhood. Goehringer brought in the person of whom ished reputation, who, on his part, produced witnesses equally as trustworthy as Mr. Burton's, to prove that he had owned the dog as a puppy, and there appeared to be a case of mistaken identity somewhere. Judge and jury alike were in a terrible asked the Court if he might be allowed to introduce the evidence of the dog. No objections were made to this novel notion. Mr. Burton, mindful of the accomplishments which his wife had taught Sport in his

less tone of voice: 'Come, Sport, go and shut the door. Without a moment's hesitation the intelligent creature trotted over to the door of the court room, which happened to be ajar, shoved it shut, and then trotted back to his master, and looked expectantly up into his The latter then took a bone out of face. his pocket and, laying it on the floor at his feet, said:

youth, turned to the dog and said in a care-

Well, Sport, that was well done: and now would you like your dinner?" The dog's head nodded an emphatic af-

firmation, but he seemed to be in no hurry

"Do you," said Mr. Burton, "but you must remember that it is necessary for a good orthodox dog to say grace before eat-

Upon the word the dog dropped down on ellectual wad on the subject of 'The In- his stomach, extended his head along the replied: "Boys, I guess this is a member of floor, and reverently covered his eyes with the species humbug." his paws. In a moment Mr. Burton called out "Amen," and Sport sprang to his feet like a flash and seized the bone without any more ceremony, craunching it between his

Mr. Burton then had the dog do his fa mous "gallant" act. In this Sport sat down upon his haunches with a hat upon his head. When asked how he saluted a gentleman when meeting him, he deftly touched the edge of the hat with his right ow and a horse rake or not. We had one paw; but when asked how he saluted a lady these embroidered night-shirt farmers under the same circumstances, he brought ne from town better'n three years ago. up his paw and knocked the hat off his Been a toilet soap man and done well, and head. All concerned were perfectly satishe came out and bought a farm that had | fied, and the jury in a few moments brought thing to it but a fancy house and barn, a in a verdict for Mr. Burton, and Sport follot of medder in the front yard and a south- lowed his triumphant master out of the

Neatly Cornered.

The following was related by Samue ms to handle cream and diversified farm- Warren, F. R. S, as having occurred in his

own practice. A few years previously a man of high respectability had been tried in England on a st was goin' on. I may be a sort of a charge of forging a will in which it was dis-

The prisoner being arraigned and the forore, in fact, sence I've ben' there. Folks malifies gone through with the prosecutor onder why boys leave the farm. My boys placing his thumb over the seal held up the ft so as to get protected, they said, and will and demanded of the prisoner if he had

> "And did you sign it at his request as sucscribing witness?" " I did."

"Was it sealed with red or black wax?"

"With red wax." "Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"Where was the testator when he sealed

the will?" "In bed."

"Pray, how long a piece of wax did he

"About three or four inches long." "Who gave the testator this piece of

wax?"

" I did."

"Where did you get it." "From the drawer of his desk."

"How did he light that piece of wax?" "With a candle."

"Where did that piece of candle come from."

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room. "How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit that piece of candle?" "I lit it."

" With what?" " With a match."

"Where did you get that match?" "On the mantle-shelf in his room."

deep blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn measured tone:

"Now, sir, upon your oath, you saw the testator sign that will—he signed in his bed at his request you signed it as a subscrib- a bull and bear rampant suit?" ing witness-you saw him seal it-it was with red wax he sealed it-a piece of wax too busy fer a good while previous to that, two, three or four inches long-he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard-you lit that | candle with a match, which you found on the mantle-shelf "

" I did." "Once more, sir-upon your solemn oath vou did?" " I did!"

"My Lord-it is a WAFER!" ---

An Object Lesson in Morocco. Notwithstanding this colossal imperial peculation, private enterprise in the same direction is visited with summary punishment. The sultan desires a monopoly. A chief-not an official-is punished by havinghis hand cut off at the wrist, which is

plunged into a pot of boiling pitch, in order The intelligence of animals, and more to cauterize the wound and prevent fatal Hennepin County District Court yesterday. the floor face downward, and terribly beaten upon the upturned soles of his feet. The screams and entreaties of the poor wretch were so heartrending that our countryman interferred and begged for mercy, when the punishment was immediately stopped.

"What has this man done?" he said to

"Nothing," was the reply. "Then what are you whipping him for?" was the amazed question, which was answered in a tone of equal astonishment:

tinadoed?" They had gone into the street, seized a passer by, and severely whipped an inoffenhe had purchased Sport, a man of unblem- sive man merely to gratify the curiosity of an amiable foreigner.

VARIETIES.

A good story is told of the sage old instructor in natural history at one of the eastquandary. At this juncture Mr. Burton ern colleges. His class of fun-loving boys specimens of insects or other interesting natural objects which might be found, and after them." there was quite a rivalry in the collecting of these rarities.

A company of his students decided to get an indeed rare specimen, and a plan was ontrived which, with the aid of the venerable doctor's impaired eyesight, they hoped would be a great success. With a prospect of some rare sport, various of the common insects were dismembered, and the head of one kind, the legs of another, with the wings of a third, were carfully glued upon the trunk of one still different. At last an indeed strangeooking bug had been manufactured, and the designers of this new insect were satisfied that their work would certainly perplex the shortsighted professor.

With sober faces the committee took the wonderfally constructed specimen to the teacher, who at first sight thought he saw in it a valuable acquisition to his collection. tion, " Doctor, what kind of a bug is that?" With considerable expectancy he placed it in his microscope, and the latter was evidently too much for its artificial points, but without changing his eye from the glass, the professor

rostration, who felt as if she would have to tump out of the window all the time, then get my boy Charley off to school in the morning,' said a well-known specialist of the city of to let him stay home because he said that his head was 'so chuck full of sneezes.' Excuse me a moment: I hear him in the passage surplised if you do not hear something worth lis ening to."

Conversation in the passage:

Why are you not off to school, Charles?" "I want to speak to mamma hrst?"

Tell me what you wish to say." "I wanted to tell mamma that the other day when I was at school grandma said she

was so lonesome till I came back." "Charles, I do not care what your grandnother said. You must go to school. Do you understand me, sir?"

A pause. Then Charles decidedly: "If I must go to school, I have got to have my

"No one wants you to go to school without covered he had an indirect interest to a your geography. Where is Master Charles s large amount. Mr. Warren was an associate geography, Katie?" said the father, turning

> " Here in his bag, sir." "I tell you that isn't the one, Katie; that's got the covers torn off."

"Can't you find your lesson in that book,

"The lesson's in it all right, but it isn't the one I study out of that I want."

"Why do you need it if you do not study "I have to have it." "That's no reason. Answer my question

Charles. Why must you have that geography?" Because I went skating instead of going

to school the day before yesterday," replied the boy, sullenly.

"So you have been playing truant, young man, and have lines to write, have you?" "I haven't any lines to write." "Charles, tell me this instant why you

must have a certain book because you played truant. Out with it!" "The teacher said he would whip me the next time I played truant, and my primary

geography is the only book with covers on that will go into the seat of my trousers." When Jay Gould was preparing his famous

steam yacht, the Atalanta, for the present cruise around the world, father and son went aboard to look over the beautiful craft. The elaborate carving in the woodwork of the main saloon was nearly all in place, and a master of the art was directing several skilled workman. One conspicuous spot at the end of the saloon was still untouched, and a happy thought struck the boss carver. Turning to the great financier, he said: "Mr. Gould, that would be a fine place for a coat-of-arms, if you want to put one up." Gould, evidently with his mind upon the

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large old days when he sold the useful mousetrap smiled grimly as he turned toward his firstborn: "How about that, George? I'm afraid we'd have some trouble to find one, wouldn't

George was lost in thought for a momen and his eye twinkled as he answered his par ent: "Oh, I don't know, father. How would

MEN who have been in Washington a few years can tell a member of Congress in his first term as readily as one tells a pig by the ear marks. There is an air of importance, a look of "Oh, you know about me, of course," that is never seen elsewhere. The other day a young woman calling to see a well-known member sent her card in by a door-keepe and waited outside rather than brave the crowd that usually throng the ladies' reception room. Presently a man came out whom she took to be the same that had carried in her card. She stepped up to him and eagerly asked:

"I presume he is," replied the man in a op-lofty manner. "Well, did you give him my card, then?"

she persisted. p"I did not; no, madam, I did not; what do you mean?" drawing himself to his full hight and punching his chest with his thumb. "

"Oh, beg pardon," promptly retorted the young woman with a roguish twinkle in her eyes, "I thought you were a gentleman-you

did not-I am a member, madam."

A STRUGGLE WITH OUR LANGUAGE.-The inability to comprehend the various meanings of some English words often leads foreigners into peculiar mistakes. Thus theother day a fair member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, when calling upon a government official whose wife is noted for her domestic habits, said: "Ah, monsieur, you have a very homely wife!" The host, whose betterhalf was really not distinguished for her beauty of face, which, however, was more than compensat d for by a superb figure, a graceful carriage and a charming amiability. stammered in reply: "Ah, madame! Why, really-do you know-I-" "Yes," innocently explained his visitor in pretty broken Eng-"Why, didn't you ask to see a man basith; "yes, she is very homely; in fact, she stays at home all the time."

VOLTAIRE said, so ne piace or other, abou a very wise woman, that she told him there were three foll:es of men which always amused her. "The first was climbing trees to shake the fruit down, when, if they waited long enough, the fruit would fall itself; the second was going to war to kill one another, when if they only waited they would die naturally; the third was that they would run was encouraged to bring to him any rare after women, when, if they refrained from doing so, the women would be sure to run

> "Do you see that man over there?" asked the detective with an air of mystery. "Yes," said the citizen, eagerly. "I see

him. What of him?" "That man," said the detective, in a low tone. " that man is a professional forger." "Good gracious!" exclaimed the citizen in

surprise. "Who would ever have thought

it? Why don't you arrest him then?" "Can't," said the detective, wearily. "It isn't against the law to make horse shoes, is

A CONSIDERATE TRAMP .- Tramp -Can you

give me a bite to eat, madam?

trouble. Give it to me cold.

Woman-I can give you some cold meat. But if you'll split enough wood for me to make a fire with I'll warm it up for you. Tramp-You are very kind, madam; but I wouldn't think of putting you to all that

Chaft.

A galley slave-The fellow who has three girls at a time.

A careless lady sailed Broadway in a newl

Nina Van Zandt is going on the stage. ll star in a labor tragedy in which a Chicago policeman figures largely. The cable cars are to have distinctive

Agrippa for favorable consideration. How the architect of the pyramids would

rin if he could take a look at the cracking tate houses in Albany and Boston "If there is anything I do like," remarked rimsonbeak, as he came out of church

rawning, "it is a finished discourse." A New York lady suggests that the V cor wearer a \$5 doctor's visit the next day. Enfant Terrible-And did they go into the

Ark two by two? Mamma—Yes, dearest. Enfant Terrible—Weil, who went with Auntie? Caller (to little Bobby)—Bobby, what makes your eyes so bright? Bobby (after a attle thought)—I des it's tause I hain't had

em in very long. Why not let the lawyers settle the coal dif-

"Oscar Wilde expects to be buried in We-minster Abbey," says a floating item Well, we are willing. Is there any reason for tuis maddening delay?

Caligula once spent \$100,000 on a singl prosecuting attorney, and the case was tried before Lord Denman.

geography, Katie?" said the father, turning supper. So history says. The truth probe by is that he spent \$100 on the supper and hand-the boy's school-bag.

Mr. Pyne, member of Parliament for West Waterford, tried for inciting resistance to balliffs, was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment without hard labor.

A Singular lack of Courtesy—"I'clore, Mr. hookum, 'f I didn't forgit to ax yo' to take o' hat! I'm actually gittin' dat absen'-mind-dilbehi't mrt. ed I hain't got common perliteness no mo' Waiter (to departing guest)—Do you know, sir, that you remind me very foreibly of the Spaniards at the capture of Grenada? De-parting Guest—How so? Waiter—You give no

quarter. Teacher (to little colored gir!)-Now, Ange line, can you tell me what it means to return good for evil? Angeline—Well, miss. I doan' 'xactly know de words, but I tink it mean ef any one sasses yer doan' yer jaw back.

A Bashful Proposal.—Mr. Dacey—Mary-Annl Miss Flynn—Phwhat is it, Conn Dacey? Mr. Dacey—Doan' ye t'ink Father McGrath ud be gettin' lonesome wid th' slathers of funerals he's been havin' at the cheorch?

"And you lore me, darling," he said, pas-tionately, "and will always be glad to see ar?" "Yes, George," she replied, tenderly, 'I love you, but while coal is up to \$7.50 a ton I think it will be safer for you "Does our conversation disturb you

talking in the editorial rooms for my hour or more. "No sir," growled the (rchange editor, "your conversation couldn' disturb any man unless he was sensitive to more sents Satan as taking humanity up to the top of a high mountain, showing his railroads and his kerosene oil, and his distilleries, and his coffers filled with pure leaf lard, and say ing: "All this will I give for a seat in the

ueried one of the fellows who had been

"Yes," said Dumley, who has recently received a government appointment. "I've got a mighty soft thing." "How long," asked Robinson, "can you keep this soft thing, do you suppose?" "I can keep it as

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long as I don't lose my head," replied Dum-

"Well, poor Smith! He is rid of that talkative wife of his." "What! I—I hadn't heard—" "Why, she fell headforemost into a tubful of cream this morning." "Land sakes! Did she drown?" "No; but her chin churned forty pounds of fine butter before she could be pulled out of the cream."

Mrs. Stuyvesant (on a visit to Boston, and addressing little James Henry Concord, four years old)-And when are you going to write a book, my little Bostonian? J. H. C. (grave-ly)—I have not yet decided. Probably not until something definite has been agreed upon in regard to an international copyright law.

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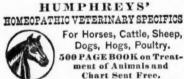


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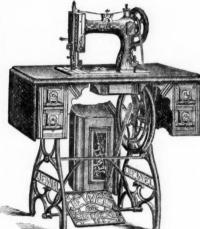
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Nignt Sadinaw ARV *8.35 a m Alpena and Mackinaw. *8.35 a m Mack'aw & Marq'tte Ex. \$5.40 p m Vight Express. \$11.00 p m *1.15 pm SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. *9.10 p :: \$11.00 a :: *6.05 a :: *5.35 p :: Southern Express. \$8.25 a m
St. L., Cin., Clev. & Col's \$2.45 p m
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Cincinnati Express. \$7.20 p m
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going east. from east Atlantic & Pacific Exp. \$6.10 a m

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J G Hogoboom to Michael McQueen, Bronson, ram J G H 26, and two ewes Reuben Co.k., 139, C D Lane 192; to John Rigglesnorth, Mateson, J G H 14; to Andrew Jackson, Matteson, and J H 18

eson, J G H 4; to Andrew Jackson, Matteson, am J G H 28.

M C Moon to William Gadd, Cl'nton, rams M C Moon 17, 29, 42, 44; to Geo W Stuart, Grand Blanc, rams M C Moon 53, 54, 55, 59.

Raymond & Croman to Charles Meyers, Stockbrdge, ram M H Raymond 117.

O rarker & Son to H Wood, Cambria, three rams O Parker & Son 15, 16, 17, 3 ewes 4, T D Hall 70, W A Perkins 249.

T M Southworth to W J Shanguiss, Angola, Ind., ram T M S 263.

R D Stephens to F G Selby, Riba, ram R D Stephens 27; to Glibert Wintworth, Genesee, ram R D Stephens 8.

R A Hubbell to B Book, Brighton, ram R Kellogg 159.

R A Hubbell to B Book, Brighton, ram R Kellogg 159.

H L Carrier to Geo Force, Charlotte, ram H L Carrier 155; to Wm Gibson, Tartello, ram H L Carrier 155; to C Mctonnell, Brookfield, ram H L Carrier 156; to Edwin Estell, Brookfield, H L Carrier 156.

E Kellogg to Frank Holden, Brighton, ewes E Kellogg 184, 192, 198, 501, 2, 3, 2, 9, 211, 220, 222, 228, 236, 237, 242, 246, 233; to Parker Marble, Occola, ram E Kellogg 165 and ewe 235; to C A Chappell, Moline, ram E Kellogg 156; to Charles Bitten, man E Kellogg 157; to H B Angel, Forest Hill, rams E Kellogg 183, 45; to Charles Wienas, Howell, ram E Kellogg 173; to E A Hubbell, Hartland, ram E Kellogg 159; to Nelson Brewer, Dutton, ram E Ke

H L Doane 211, 212, 2 3, 214, 216, 211, 216, 417, 216, 417, 218, 232, 224.

11 L Hoyt to Wm Deubel, Ann Arbor, ram J Hoyt 136; to H W Parling, Arland, 25 ewes G L Hoyt 81 to 100 and 201 to 205.

James Hoyt to G L Ho t, Saline, rams 122, 125, 124, 127, 128, 130, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138.

L Hume & Son to W H Fisk, Bedford, ram L Hume & Son 17; to Orin Case, Augusta, ram L Bame & Son 5.

J W Bealey to R GVan Deusen, Fairfield, rams J W Bealey to R GVan Deusen, Fairfield, rams J W Bealey 65 to 70.

Rame & Son 5.

J W Bealey to R GVan Deusen, Fairfield, rams
J W Bealey 65 to 70.

W G Witherell to Bowen Bros, Tecumseb, ram
J M Moore 43; to Abner Simmons, Tiptou ram
W G W 70.

J R Wixom to Wix Marshalt, N Farmington,
ewas J R Wixom 70, 22, 76; to Wm Royal, North
Farmington ram J R Wixom 78; to John
Youngs N Farmington, ram J R Wixom 78; to Tohavid Youngs, N Farmington, ram J R Wixom 78; to David Youngs, N Farmington, ram J R Wixom 80; to T Marsh, N Farmington, ram J R Wixom 80; to T Marsh, N Farmington, ram J R Wixom 81; to Thos Ragle, Poutiac, ewes E R M 4, 10, 12, J S
Bamber 132 159, 162, J E Caswell 3.

L W & O Barnes to H L Carrier, Brookfield,
ram L W & O B 130.

N A Wood to R D Sly, Clarksfield, O, ewes F C
wood 144 N A Wood 2, 11, 19; to Geo Sperry Ann
Arbor, ram N A Wood 120; to John Dieterle,
Manchester, ram N A Wood 117.

W m Radford to Henry Huested, Tekonsha,
ram Wm Radford to Charles Linderman, ram J
Windiate 27; to W M Shattuck, rams J Windiate
28, 35.

W G Smith to Charles Beshan, Palo, rams S B

22, 35.

W C Smith to Charles Beahan, Palo, rams S B P and G B R 148, W C S 22, 53, 63, 68, ewes S B P and G B R 12, 14, M Willett 70, 70, 86, 102, 106, 146, 144, 164, 170, 176, W C S 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 23, 28, 58, 9 37 A Sparing to B Samson, R me City, Ind,

rams C A Spating 6, 11, 13, 15, 17.

J H Snow to A A Wood, Saline, rams J H Snow 50, 51, 73, 56 to 01. J H Snow 63 to 67, rams, A Snow 39, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 76, rams J C Thompson Snow 39, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, rains 3 C Indingson 272, 343.

C M Thornton Jr to G E Bradley, Northville, rams C M T 64, 69, 70 ewes C M T 80, 84.

A Stow to G rolmes, White Oak, ram A ctow 4, 60 S C Stow, Leroy, ram A Stow 52; to W Beaman, Leroy, ram A stow 51.

L B Colvin to James Galoway, Pontiac, ram L R Colvin 35.

L B Colvin 35.

Amos Parmenter to Wm Wells, St. Johns, ram A Parmenter 155; to A A Wood, Saline, ram A Parmenter 153; to Lloyd Owen, Vernon, ram A Parmeter 153; to Lloyd Owen, Vernon, ram A Parmeter, 154; to A I Goodall, Vernon, ram L W & OB 107.

W H Blow to E B Ferguson, Almont, ram W H Blow, 142.

J O & A Allen 108 to T B Hough. Almont, ram A & J O Allen 98 to T B Hough. Almont ram A & J O Allen 97; to Wm Gadd, Clinton, rams 79.

R. N. BALL, Secretary.

Peterinary Department

mail unless accompanied by a fee of Private address, No. 201 First St.

A Coarse Hock Joint in a Mare. BRECKENBIDGE, Feb. 15, 1888.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIE:-I have a bay mare fourteen years old, that until lately might be called free from all blemishes, but about ten days ago I noticed what resembles a bone spaying on left hind leg. Have watched it carefully but cannot see that the bone enlarges any, ed do, 6%27c; sheep-skins, 50c2\$1 50 each; and there is no sign of lameness. What is bulls, stag and grubby bides % off. the best course of treatment, and can she

be worked at the same time? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- From your description we are inclined to believe that the enlargement in the hock of your mare is not the result of disease, but what we used to call in the Patchen breed a coarse hock. As the animal is not lame let it alone.

Probably Tuberculosis in a Ewe.

eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DRAR SIR:-Last winter I had a valuable copshire ewe taken sick in this manner: She began to walk stiff and stand with her back humped up; did not eat much, breathed short and quick, and every time she breathed her head would move up and down. Her manure seemed dry, and I gave her some lard as I had no oil. Thought she acted better, and I gave her some more, but some ran down her windpipe and choked her to death. I opened her; she was very fat, I could have saved two heaping tin pans full of tallow, although she had been wintered without any grain; her feed had been straw once a day, stalks and hay once a day. She was nearly ready to give birth to three large lambs. There was no water in her bladder, and it was thickened and shrunk up to about the size of a black walnut after being shucked. There were small hard incysted lumps on bladder and all through the bowels; they were composed of some hard greenish limey substance. I have another Shropshire ewe affected in the same way; has been so about four weeks, not very bad, but is growing worse. She will be due to lams in three or four weeks. The other one was sick about two months. The only difference between them is that the other Shropshire ewe affected in the same other one was very fat and this one is quite me what ails her, and what to do for her? DWIGHT RUSSELL.

Answer.-From your brief description (autopsy), no reference having been made to the condition of the lungs, and the absence of cough, we are left in some doubt as to the true character of the disease; but we are inclined to believe it to have been a case of tuberculosis, in which the lungs as a rule are involved. It is a hereditary disease, und very generally regarded as incurable.

Everything at the right time. When you ave catarrh, the right thing at the right ime is Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream. 'ric 50 cents a bottle. Best Catarrh lemedy

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have con sumption if they will send me their Expres

Respectfully,

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, March 3, 1888. FLOUR .- Market steady and unchanged. The stronger feeling in wheat will strengthen Quotations on car lots are as fol

Michigan roller process. Michigan patents... Minnesota, bakers.. Minnesota, patents. WHEAT .- The week closes with whea

olding a stronger position than for some time, and with a substantial advance in values since our last report. The change is probably the result of a variety of causes-the unsatsfactory outlook in the winter wheat States, light stocks in farmers' hands, and the statistical position. The latter itself ought to be sufficient for a further advance. Foreign markets are also firming up under diminishing stocks. Chicago, New York and St. Louis all closed firm and higher yesterd vy. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 861/4c; No. 2 red, 851/4@8534; No. 3 red, 83c. In futures No. 2 red for May delivery sold at 873/40.

CORN .- Market more active and higher No. 2 quoted at 52c and No. 3 at 51 1/2 @ bu. OATS .- Firm and a little higher. No. 2 white held at 35% c, light mixed at 34% c, and No. 2 mixed at 331/40 18 bu.

BARLEY .- Quiet and unchanged. No 2 is selling at \$1 55@1 57 \$ cental, and No. 3 at \$1 42@1 45. Choice sells at \$1 65 \$ cental. FRED.-By the car-load \$18 w ton is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 \$\text{ ton.} Market firm.

CLOVER SEED .- Prime spot sold yesterday at \$3 85 % bu., and No. 2 at \$3 55. Demand improving.

TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is in fair demand nd steady at \$2 65@2 70 \$ bu. State seed in held a few cents lower.

RYE .- Quoted at 60@65c 9 bu. in bagged ots. Car-loads are quoted at 67268c W bu. BUTTER .- Market not so firm on accoun of increasing stocks. Choice dairy quoted at 21@22c, but very little coming in. Fair to good is selling at 18@20c, and dairy rolls at 17 @19o. Creamery is still quoted at 25@30c. CHEESE .- Market unchanged and prices steady at 12@12%c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 101/2@11c; New York, 121/2@13c; skims,

9@10c for choice. EGGS .- Receipts of fresh have been free, and prices are unchanged. Now quoted at 182181/20 p doz. Limed are quoted at 10 @13c @ doz., and slow of sale.

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, oox, \$3 0023 50; oranges, Floridas, P bex \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$9 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, y bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga grapes, \$5 75@6 \$9 keg of 55 bs. BRESWAX.—Steady at 25@30c P b., as t

quality. Supply fair. HONEY .- Market steady: now quoted at 7@18c for choice comb and 11@12%c for exracted.

BEANS .- Quoted at \$2 60 % bu. in car lots or city picked mediums. From store prices re \$2 65@2 75 % bu. Unpicked, \$1 60 @2 10. Foreign quoted at \$2 50 % bu.

DRIED APPLES .- Market active at 5@60 for common, and 8210c for evaporated. Demand improving but stocks ample. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots

r 90c in 10-bbl. lots; eastern, 75@80c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy i car lots is quoted as follows. W ton: Prime No. 1, \$11 50@12; do. No. 2, \$11; do. No. 3, \$9 50@10; mixed, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8. Straw, \$526 50. These prices are from first hands. at \$2 80. POTATOES .- Market easy. State Burbanks quoted at 80285c in car lots, and Beauty of Hebron at 90c. Store lots are 5c head of fair butchers'

B bu. ONIONS.-In good demand at \$1 1021 20 9 bu., and \$3 10@3 25 % bbl. POP CORN.-Quoted at 2@3c % D. for old. HIDES .- Green city, 5c % b., country 51/2 @6c; cured. 63/27c; green calf. 6@61/c; salt-

APPLES .- Market quiet. Prices are \$2 75@3 25 per bbl., with choice at \$3 50. CRANBERRIES .- Quoted at \$3 75@4 % bu.

for Jerseys; no others in market. SWEET POIATOES .- Firm at \$5@5 25 % bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys. POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Chickens, \$ D., 12@121/c; turkeys, 12@13c;

ducks, 13@14c; geese, 10@11c. The market BUCKWHEAT FLOUR -Oulet: quoted at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 \$ cwt. for

eastern brands. CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10 @lic % gal. Market quiet.

DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts light. Most of the receipts go to butchers at \$6@6 25 \$\ hun-

HOPS .- Per b.: State, nominal; New York, 18@20c; Washington Territory, 15@18c; Bavarian, 24@28c; Bohemian, 26@30c. PROVISIONS .- No change to note except in

short c'ear pork, which is 25c \$\ bbl. higher. Quotations here are as follows: Mess, new.....

Short clear
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 10...
Lard in kegs, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 10...
Hams, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 20...
Shoulders, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 10...
Choice bacon, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 10... HAY .- The following is a record of th

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday-6 loads: Three at \$13; two at \$11

nerence between them is that the ne was very fat and this one is quite Can you from this description tell at alls her, and what to do for her?

At alls her, and what to do for her?

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, March 2, 1888.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards rum bered 327 head, against 450 last week. The supply of butchers' cattle was light, the de- 69 los at \$4 65. mand active, and the decline of last week was fully recovered. There were some shipping cattle on sale, but the prices offered did not meet the views of the holders and they sent them forwarn. The following were the

closing

Burt Spencer sold Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 861 lbs at \$3, and a thin cow weighing 1,170 lbs at \$2 50.

Tubbs sold Sulliven & F 2 fair heifers av 705 lbs at \$3 30 and 2 coarse shipping steers

Simmons sold Sullivan & F 23 av 160 lbs at 32 30. T.A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York av 1,200 lbs at \$3 75.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1,045 lbs at \$3.25 and 2 fair heifers and a bull av 920 lbs at \$3.25 and 2 fair beifers and a bull av 920 lbs at \$3.40.

McQuillan sold Sullivan & F a fair butchers' steer weighing 930 lbs at \$3.60 and a bull weighing 1,570 lbs at \$3.10.

Merritt sold Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 982 lbs at \$3.20.

Johnston sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$3.35.

Kalemback sold Capits 3 fair butchers'

Kalemback sold Capits 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,093 lbs at \$3 65.

J B Rowe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 918 ibs at \$3 30 and a buil weighing 2,130 ibs at \$3.

C Roe sold Webb Bros a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 873 ibs at \$3.40 and 4 coarse ones av 1,037 ibs at \$2.75.

Stege sold Sulliyan & F 11 fair butchers' steers av 942 ibs at \$3.90; a buil and a cow av 1,315 ibs at \$3.25, and a thin cow weighing 800 lbs at \$2.50.

Johnston sold Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3.

Allen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 30 head of fair tutchers' stock av 809 lbs at

J B Rowe sold Sullivan & F 4 fair shipping steers and 2 good oxen av 1,480 lbs at \$4, less \$5 on the lot.

The offerings of sheep numberep 826 head, against 1,143 last week. The demand for sheep was active and sales were made at an advance of 10@15 cents over those of last

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson 27 mbs av 69 lbs at \$5 25. mbs av 69 lbs at \$5 25.
Merritt sold Young 16 av 78 lbs at \$4 40.
Johnston sold Fitzpatrick 29, part lambs, v 68 1bs at \$4 50 which sold at about former prices. On Fri Kalemback sold Burlingame 81, part lambs, day the market was firm for good cattle, but

Tubbs sold Young 36, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4 75. Allen sold John Robinson 101 av 62 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 18 laml s av 61 lbs at \$5 25. Sutton sold John Robinson 20 av 74 lbs at

v 90 lbs at \$5 25.

The offerings of hogs numbered 297 head, against 755 last week, The demand was in excess of the supply, and the light receipts

were taken at an advance of 5210 cents over the rates of last week. Stage sold Webb Bros 28 av 146 lbs at \$5 30. Brown & Spencer sold Webb Bros 54 av 163

108 at \$5 55.

Merritt sold Webb Bros 25 av 190 lbs at \$5 30, and 23 av 104 lbs at \$5 10.

J B Rowe sold Webb Bros 6 av 198 lbs at McQuillan sold Webb Bros 18 av 200 lbs at

Roe sold Webb Bros 59 av 177 lbs at \$5 25. Hauser sold Webb Bros 58 av 170 lbs at Tubbs sold Sullivan & F 18 av 186 lbs at

> King's Yards. Friday, March 2, 1888.

The market opened up at these yards with

352 head of cattle on sale. The demand was considerably in excess of the supply, and the yards were cleared early in the day at prices 10@15 cents higher than those of last

Purdy sold Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of 'air butchers' stock av 1,078 ibs at \$3 10. Lovewell sold Hersch 2 fair butchers' teers av 1,050 lbs at \$3 60.

steers av 1,050 lbs at \$5 60.

Richmond sold Geo Wretord 8 good butchers' steers av 9:2 lbs at \$1.

Capwell sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 831 lbs at \$340 and 2 good cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,265 lbs at the same price.
Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butchers' steers av 1,077 ibs at \$3 65 and 3 good cows av 1,306 ibs at \$3 25.
Switzer & Ackley rold Knoch 4 good butch-

ers' steers av 1,087 lbs at \$3 90.

Culver sold Hersch 3 good butchers' steers av 986 lbs at \$3 75 and 8 to Wreford & Beck av 1,288 lbs at \$4.

at \$2 80.

Richmond sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7
head of fair butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3.

Harger sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 9 G D Spencer soid Loosemore a mixed i Purdy sold Loosemore 4 thin cows av 1,155

Switzer & Ackley sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$3 62½.

Beards ee soid Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 915 Plotts sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lotof 3 head of good butchers' stock to 904 lbs at

steers av 1,165 bs at \$4. Proper sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 ad of good butchers' stock av 931 lbs at Adams sold Bussell 17 fair butchers' steers

and heifers av 941 ibs at \$3 60. Pinkney sold Genther 3 good butchers steers av 1.080 lbs at \$3 75. steers av 1,080 lbs at \$3.75.

Purdy sold Mark a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$3, and 3 fair oxen to Sullivan & F av 1,780 lbs at \$3.25.

Cuiver sold Murphy a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 784 lts at \$3 Kalaher sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed

of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 804 lbs Beach sold Brant 15 good butchers' steers av 1,184 ibs at \$4. Pinkney sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of

fair butchers' stock av 746 lbs at \$3. Purdy sold Kolb 4 fair heifers av \$72 lbs Gleason sold Mason a mixedlot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 792 lbs at \$3 121/2 and 4 good butchers' steers to Sullivan & F and 4 good butchers' steels to Sunivan & F av 1.045 lbs at \$3.75. Craver sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lol of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 943 lbs at

\$3 37%. Long sold Mason a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 25; 2 fair cows av 1 100 lbs at \$3, and 2 thin ones av 1,050 lbs at \$2 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Stonehouse a mixed

lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 803 lbs at \$3; 4 good butchers' steers to Sullivan & F av 1,000 lbs at \$3 80, and 2 bulls av 1,600 lbs at \$2 75. Pinkney sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of good tutchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$3 40 and 2 heifers av 610 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,422 head. The demand for sheep was again active, and as the receipts were rather light sellers were

the rates of last week. Capwell sold Fitzpatrick 83, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$5.

Dennis sold Monahan 109 av 75 lbs at \$3 80.

Estep sold Fitzpatrick 114, part lambs, av Proper soid Wreford & Beck 54 av 77 lbs at \$1 50. Beach sold Burt Spencer 23 lambs av 100

Simmons sold Burt Spencer 25 av 76 lbs at bs at \$4 30. Vickery sold Fitzpatrick 39 av 79 lbs at \$4 25. Baldwin sold Burt Spencer 97 av 83 lbs at Brant sold Burt Spencer 100, part lambs av

Culver sold Morey 65, part lambs, av 73 lbs Hawiey sold Andrews 23 av 101 lbs at \$4 90. McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 20, part McHugn Sold Wretord & Beek 20, part lambs, av 75 ibs at \$4 65. G D Spencer sold George Wreford 59, part lambs, av 72 ibs at \$4 80. Gardner sold Clark 43 av 97 ibs at \$5 25 and 158 lambs av 76 ibs at \$5 75. Haley sold Clark 67, part lambs, av 73 lbs

66 lbs at \$4 65. Harger sold Morey 42 av 95 lbs at \$5. Lovewell sold McHugh 88 lambs av 87 lbs at \$5 80. Belhimer sold Andrews 117, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$5.

Kulaher sold Wreford & Beck 32 lambs av

The offerings of hogs numbered 238 head The Larket ruled fairly active, and the re Simmons sold Sullivan & F 23 av 160 lbs a

Dennis sold Sullivan & F 21 av 195 lbs at Estep sold Sullivan & F 52 av 168 lbs at

Proper sold Sullivan & F 17 av 158 lbs at \$5 15. Capwe'l sold Rauss 16 av 155 lbs at \$5 25. Ford sold Rauss 35 av 244 ibs at \$5 25. Pickering sold Sullivan & F 11 av 122 lbs

Long sold Rauss 7 av 305 lbs at \$5 40.

CATTLE.-Receipts 8,653 against 12,563 the

previous week. The market opened up or Monday with 125 car loads on sale. The demand was fairly active both on local and shipping account, and the yards were cleared early at prices fully as high as those of the previous Monday. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers, \$5@5 25; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$4 60 @5; good 1,306 to 1,400 lb do, \$4 50@4 80; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4 30@4 60; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 90@4 25 and fair to good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 65@4; cows and heifers and mixed butchers' were stronger than last week selling at \$3 50@3 75 to \$4, if right good; fat bulls, \$2@3 50; export grades, \$3 75@3 90; stockers and feeders in light supply and demand; a few good to choice were sold at \$30 3 50, those selling at the latter price weighing more than 1,000 lbs. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was only one load on sale The feeling was dull and weak. There were a few butchering cattle on sale Thursday

duality...

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to

slow for common, closing at the following

SHEEP.-Receipts 26,600 against 26,600, the previous week. There were about 9,600 sheep on sale Monday. There was a good demand for good to cho.ce sheep at full strong Saturday's prices, or at \$5.25@5.75, with sales of a load or two of extra at \$6 and a fancy load of 185 ib Shrepshires at \$7; common to fair sheep, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice lambs, \$6.25@6.75; extra, \$7; common to fair lambs slow and hard to sell at barely former price, quotable at \$4.5@5.50. Only two loads were received on Thesedow. The feedbare were received on Tuesday. The feeling was steady. There were 3,200 on sale Wednesday. The demand for the best grades was active at an advance of 10@15 cents over the prices of Monday, other grades steady. Prices on Thursday were a shade lower. On Friday the market was fairly active, the most of the offerings selling at \$5.8025 75, with one load at \$5.90. The demand for lambs was active and prices 10@15 cents higher. Con

fair sheep were quoted at \$4@4 75; good to choice, \$5 2:@6 lambs, common to choice, \$4 00@6 75; extra, \$6 90@7 10. Hoos.-Receipts 39,663, against 49,491 the Hoos.—Receipts 39,663, against 49,491 the previous week. There were about 5,400 on sale Monday. The demand was active at prices 52,10 cents higher than Saturday. Pigs sold at \$4,8005 10; light mixed, \$5,2505,45; selected Yorkers, \$5,7005,60; selected medium weights, \$5,6505,55; bulk of sales at \$5,6505,50; bulk of sales at \$5,6505,50 were taken at strong prices. There were about 800 on sale Weinesday. The demand was active and prices were 10@15 cents higher. The market was steady on Thursday with light receipts. On Friday the receipts of hogs numbered 7,700. The market ruled 268 lbs at \$4.

Beach sold Reagan 3 thin heifers av 636 lbs

\$\frac{1}{8}\$2 80.

\$\frac{1}{8}\$2 80.

\$\frac{1}{8}\$2 80.

\$\frac{1}{8}\$2 80.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 29,795 against 31,766 opened up on Monday with less than 6,000 head on sale. All classes of buyers purchased freely and prices on the grades offered averaged 15@20 cents higher than on Saiurday. Sales ranged at \$3 10@5 30 for beef cat. tle, and \$2@3 75 for butchers' stock and other grades of cattle. Shippers bought largely at \$4@@4 50 and dressed-beef men at \$3 75@4 30; common steers sold at \$3 25@3 60. Three loads of cattle sold at \$5 10 and two loads at \$530. Several loads solds at \$4 85@5. A car load of 1,500 ib Hereford cows sold at \$4 75, and two loads of native cows sold av 1.098 lbs at \$3.35. The receipts increased somewhat on Tuesday, the market ruiing strong early in the day, but declined 10@15 cents before the close. The market went off 10@15 cents on Wednesday and closed weak at the decline. Thursday's market was stronger and a shade higher for all grades. On Friday the receipts numbered 6,000 head. The market ruled strong throughout at an advance of 10@15 cents, closing at the fol

QUOTATIONS: Fancy native cows and heifers... ommon to choice cows, 850 to 1 100 Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs..... 2 25@3

Stock steers, 500 to 900.... Hogs.—Receipts 52,903 against 67,230 last week. Shipments 26,727. The re of hogs on Monday numbered 9,237. market was fairly active, prices ruling 5@10 cents higher than on Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 95@5 35; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 10@5 80; skips and culls, \$3 25@4 70. The market ruled steady on Tuesday but on Wednesday all grades excepting light were 5 cents lower. The demand was slow, on Thursday and prices a mand was slow on Thursday and prices a shade easier. On Friday the fresh arrivals were estimated at 19,000. The market ruled weak, and averaged 5 cents lower. Poor to prime light sold af \$4,90@5.25; inferior mixed choice heavy, \$5@5 50; skips and culls,

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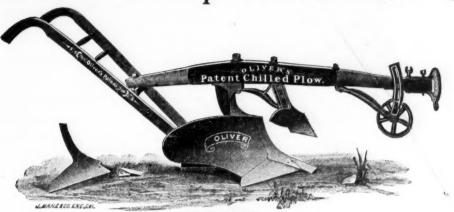
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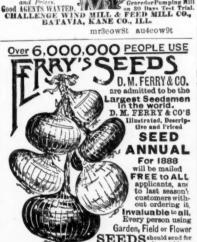
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